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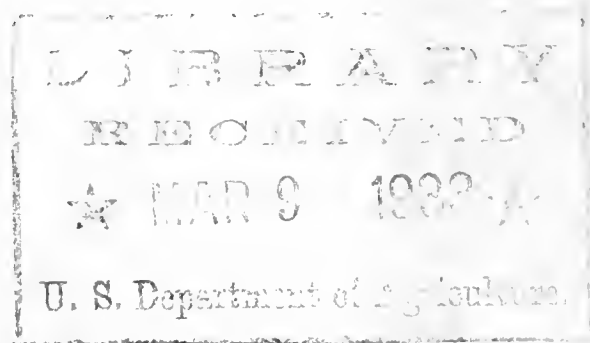
1933

INDEXED



• **BARNES BROTHERS** •
NURSERY CO., INC.

**YALESVILLE
CONNECTICUT**



OFFICE AND NURSERIES

Situated on east side of Boston Post
Road, midway between Wallingford
and Meriden, Conn.

TELEPHONE: WALLINGFORD 110

FOREWORD

This year we are omitting the publication of a complete catalogue and are thereby accomplishing a very material saving in printing costs. We prefer to share the saving with our customers and you will find this reflected in our greatly reduced prices. Quality is being maintained at our same high standard.

As you study the 1933 price list, you will note that we have not been idle during 1932 and have increased our line extensively. Every addition is abreast the demand for better plants. Comprehensive descriptions are given on all new items. You will also notice that an index, in which the common plant names are listed first, has been added. We hope that this will make it easier for you to locate the plant you want.

It is a difficult matter to portray plants to advantage with words, and therefore we hope that you will visit the nursery and see the various trees, shrubs, and flowers in actual growth. If you love and enjoy plants, our display ground will reward you well for time spent in going through it. Here each plant is plainly labelled and so enables you to identify those in which you may be interested and to study many others.

Many of you have problems regarding planting, planting and upkeep about which you desire aid. Our expert landscape department will help you, either by advising or by doing the actual work. A planting should be an expression of the person making it, but the guiding hand of one familiar with plant material, and its handling is of unlimited value in avoiding disappointment and loss.

Spring will soon be here with its attendant rush. Therefore, if you prefer to mail your orders, please forward them at once before stocks are depleted. By all means, visit us if possible, and we will do our best to make the meeting pleasant and interesting.

EVERGREEN TREES

Evergreens divide naturally into two classes, broadleaved and needle type. We are concerned now with the needle type which offers a wide variety, ranging from small, dwarf, creeping forms to immense specimens that will grow 100 feet or more high. No group has quite as much character in appearance in both summer and winter. Their cool greens lend an air of dignity and refinement wherever planted.

Some evergreens should never be used in foundation planting, as they grow too tall and require too much space for development. The tall types are best used as specimens or for avenue, screen or naturalistic plantings. These include the Fir, Spruce, Pine and Hemlock.

The Spruces are very hardy and make excellent specimens or screens. The outstanding varieties are *White*, *Colorado Blue* and *Koster's Blue Spruce*. White Spruce is particularly valuable in difficult situations, while Colorado and Koster's Spruce are planted mainly for their striking color. *Dwarf Alberta Spruce* is an outstanding evergreen for rock garden work because of its extremely slow growth and fine texture.

For windbreaks or high screens, Pines are most effective. The best varieties for this section are *White*, *Austrian*, *Japanese Red*, *Western Yellow* and *Japanese Black Pine*. Austrian and Japanese Black Pine are the two best varieties to be used in seashore plantings. Mugho Pine is an exception, as it is dwarf growing and can be used successfully in foundation planting or in rock gardens.

Hemlock is without doubt the finest evergreen to be used where a tall dense hedge is desired and it will stand unlimited shearing.

The medium growing evergreens should always be used in foundation work, although they serve equally well as specimens. As they are slower in growth and consequently smaller in stature, less space is required for their development. They are more tolerant of the difficult city conditions.

The Cypress, Juniper, Arborvitae and Yew offer the greatest range in form and color. Each of these groups has many types of upright, globe or spreading forms suitable for all positions in the landscape plan.

Column Juniper, *Red Cedar* and *Keteleer Juniper* are unsurpassed where a tall high accent is required, as at corners or behind a garden seat. *Polish*, *Irish* and *Greek Juniper* seldom grow over 10 feet and are best used in formal work to designate garden entrances or other high points about the garden. The spreading types best used in foundation planting include such varieties as *Japanese*, *Pfitzer's*, *Savin*, *Creeping* and *Creeping Savin Juniper*.

The Arborvitaes, as a class, are very hardy and, being native, lend themselves well to our climate. The forms and colors are many and varied. The forms range from globe shapes through broad pyramids to narrow columns. All Arborvitaes stand shearing, and the two Siberian varieties will succeed well at the seashore.

The hardest evergreen, the richest in color, which does well in either sun or shade, is exemplified by the Yew family. All are a rich black-green with bright green, new foliage and they give an air of solidity and refinement to a home planting which no other evergreen can equal. Their bright red berries in fall make them very attractive. *Upright Yew* and *Hick's Yew* are the best tall growing varieties. *Spreading Japanese Yew* and *Dwarf Japanese Yew* represent the best of the spreading and low growing forms.

Evergreens are easy to grow if, when planting, one will dig the hole at least half again as large as the ball of earth. This gives the roots a chance to take hold in the loosened soil. Fill soil about ball until hole is half full and then tamp. Cut cord and either cut off burlap flush with ground or fold it back. Great care should be taken not to break the ball. Fill hole with water and allow to soak in and after this complete filling the hole. Water thoroughly weekly, particularly if the season is dry. Be sure the ground is thoroughly wetted before the final freeze in fall.

A mild trimming every other year in September will keep the trees shapely and compact. A mulch of rotted leaves or peat moss will be found of great value.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

Scientific Name	Price Each								
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{2\frac{1}{2}'}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{3\frac{1}{2}'}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$	$\frac{5}{6'}$
ABIES balsamea				2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	
concolor			3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	
Fraseri			2.25	3.00	3.75				
homolepis			2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50		
CHAMAECYPARIS									
obtusa		1.50	2.00						
obtusa compacta.....			3.00	4.00					
obtusa Grippsii	2.25	3.00	3.75						
obtusa gracilis			3.00	4.00	5.00				
obtusa magnifica			2.00	2.50					
obtusa Youngii			3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	
pisifera			1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.25	5.00
pisifera aurea		1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.50	
pis. filifera			2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	5.00	
pis. fil. aurea	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.75				
pis plumosa		1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	5.00	6.00
pis. pl. argentea	1.50	2.00							
pis. pl. aurea	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	
pis. squarrosa	1.00	1.25	1.50	2.00					
JUNIPERUS chinensis				2.50	2.75	3.00	3.25		
chin. columnaris.....							4.00	5.50	
chin. japonica		2.00	2.50	3.50					
ch. neaboriensis				3.50	4.00				
ch. Pfitzeriana	1.00	1.50	2.25	3.00					
communis aurea				2.00	2.50				
com. cracovica	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25	2.50	2.75	
com. hibernica		1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	2.25		
excelsa stricta	1.25	1.75	2.25	2.75					
horizontalis	1.25	1.75	2.25						
horiz. glauca	1.50								
rigida					4.00	5.00			
Sabina	1.50	2.00	3.00						
S. tamariscifolia	2.00	2.50			5.00				
squamata Meyeri	2.50	3.75	4.00						
virginiana					2.00		3.00	4.00	5.00
virg. Burki				4.00	5.00				
virg. glauca			2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50		
virg. Keteleeri					5.00	6.00			8.00
PICEA canadensis ....	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50					
excelsa .....	.75	1.00	1.25		1.50		2.50	3.50	
glauca conica			5.25						
pungens .....	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75				
pung. Kosteriana		5.00	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	14.00		

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

EVERGREEN TREES—Continued

Scientific Name	Price Each									
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{2\frac{1}{2}'}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{3\frac{1}{2}'}$	$\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$	$\frac{5}{6'}$	
PINUS austriaca					2.50		3.00	4.50	6.00	
Banksiana										
6- 8' \$2.00										
8-10' 3.00										
densiflora							2.50	3.00	3.50	
montana mughus .	1.00	1.50	2.00							
ponderosa							2.25	3.00	3.75	
resinosa			1.00		1.50					
strobis					1.50		2.25	3.00		
sylvestris							2.25	3.00	3.75	
Thunbergii					1.50		2.25	3.00	3.75	
PSEUDOTSUGA										
Douglasi			2.00	2.50	3.00		3.50	5.00		
TAXUS										
baccata repandens.	2.00	2.50	3.50	5.00						
canadensis	2.00	2.50	3.00							
cuspidata	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00						
culp. capitata			4.50	6.00	8.00	10.00	12.00	15.00		
culp. nana	3.00	4.00								
media Hicksii			4.50		7.50	10.00				
THUYA occidentalis.	.50	.75	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.75	2.00	3.25	4.25	
occ. Columbia				2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00	4.50		
occ. compacta	1.00	1.50								
occ. Ellwangeriana.	.75	1.00								
occ. globosa		2.00								
occ. Hoveyi	1.00	1.50								
occ. lutea			1.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.50		
occ. pyramidalis ...			1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.75	4.50		
occ. pyr. compacta.				2.25	2.75	3.25				
occ. recurva nana...				6.00						
occ. Riversii						4.50	5.25	6.00		
occ. Rosenthalii			1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25				
occ. semperaurea ..			1.75	2.50	3.25	4.00	4.75	5.50		
occ. spiralis			1.75	2.25	2.75	3.25				
occ. Vervaeneana ..			1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00		
occ. Wareana			2.00	2.50	3.00					
occ. Wareana										
lutescens			2.00	2.50	3.00					
orientalis					2.00					
Standishii			2.00	2.50	3.25	3.75	4.50	5.50		
TSUGA canadensis ..			1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	7.00	

5- 50 of a variety deduct 10%
50-100 " " " " 20%

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS

We know of no plant material that has quite the all around usefulness of the broad-leaved evergreens. Most of them do equally well in sun or shade and can withstand our difficult northern exposures. Broadleaved evergreens give an ideal combination with both the green foliage of the evergreen in winter and the added attraction of a very fine type of bloom in summer.

Mostly dwarf in habit, they make ideal plantings under windows, among evergreens or mixed in borders or naturalistic plantings. No trimming is required other than the removal of dead wood.

As they are lovers of acid soil, they require a heavy mulch of oak leaves or peat moss, and plenty of moisture. Otherwise leave them undisturbed but replenish the mulch from year to year that they may secure plenty of food.

People are becoming better acquainted with broadleaved evergreens and in the not far distant future, they will be found in every foundation planting or border. Considering their adaptability, the purchaser secures more per dollar expended than he can from any other kind of plant.

A brief description of some of the varieties and their uses follows:

PURPLE AND WHITE HEATHER (*Calluna vulgaris* and *Calluna vulgaris alba*)—Small-leaved evergreen shrub of irregular growth to three feet. Purple and white flowers July-August. Plant in masses in full sun and acid soil. Fine at the shore.

ROSE DAPHNE (*Daphne Cneorum*)—Low evergreen shrub, twelve to eighteen inches in height which spreads rapidly. Fragrant clusters of Arbutus-like flowers in May and flowering a second time in September. Does equally well in sun or shade. One of the finest rock garden plants known.

WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans*)—Medium-sized, glossy evergreen leaves. Slow in growth, it is best used at base of old walls or as a ground cover. Plant in either sun or shade in average soil.

GLOSSY WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans Carrierei*)—Shrubby in habit growing to five feet. With its glossy green leaves, it makes a fine showing against rocky banks or rough walls. Fruit a bright orange-scarlet lasting a long time. Plant in sun or shade. Needs only average soil.

BABY WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans minimus*)—Tiny evergreen leaves, veined white. Especially suitable in rock gardens, on bird baths or in crevices of rocks. Very slow in growth. Forms a dense mat. Average soil.

EVERGREEN BITTERSWEET OR BIGLEAF WINTERCREEPER (*Euonymus radicans vegetus*)—Very rugged, almost shrub-like in growth, it is the best *Euonymus* for a ground cover or climber. Bright orange berries with scarlet outer coat. Not particular as to soil and does well in sun or shade.

MOUNTAIN LAUREL (*Kalmia latifolia*)—Hardly needs description but like many of our native plants does not have the recognition it deserves. Flowers form a peculiar five sided cup, pinkish white to deep pink in color. Blooms in June. Nursery grown plants are more compact and bushy and give better results than collected stock. Laurel prefers an acid soil and loves moisture. Does equally well in sun or shade.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS—Continued

BOX SANDMYRTLE (*Leiophyllum buxifolium*)—Low, shrubby evergreen to eighteen inches. Foliage small, thick and dark green. Flowers white to pink. Blooms practically all summer. Likes sandy loam and full sun best. Fine rock garden plant.

MOUNTAIN HEATH (*Leiophyllum buxifolium prostratum*)—Prostrate variety similar to the above. Forms a compact mat about twelve inches high. Pinkish flowers in June and July.

DROOPING LEUCOTHOE (*Leucothoe Catesbaei*)—Long, pointed, shiny, reddish green leaves. Stems dull red. Fall foliage color a brilliant shade of bronze. Long, drooping panicles of white flowers during June. Fine shady-place shrub preferring a moist clay loam. Will grow about five feet.

OREGON HOLLYGRAPE (*Mahonia Aquifolium*)—Grows wild in Oregon. Evergreen, holly-like leaves of a rich, bronze-green color. Very compact shrub growing to three feet. Clusters of yellow flowers in April are followed by gray-blue, grape-like berries. New foliage an attractive bright green. Its scarlet and green fall foliage once seen is not soon forgotten. Plant where protected from extreme wind. Loves acid soil. A real aristocrat.

JAPANESE SPURGE (*Pachysandra terminalis*)—Undisputed champion of ground cover plants. Grows six inches high, spreading rapidly by under surface stalks. The best plant obtainable for use under trees where grass will not grow. Prefers acid soil which it would naturally have under trees.

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA (*Pieris floribunda*)—One of the finest slow growing broadleaved evergreens. Leaves are light green in color and its white flowers similar to Lily-of-the-Valley are held in graceful clusters. Blooms April and May. This compact shrub grows to five feet. Does well in all soils.

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA (*Pieris japonica*)—Similar to the above except that its white flowers hang in graceful panicles. It should be given some protection from extreme wind.

Rhododendrons, as a group, are the finest of the broadleaved class. They are very hardy in sun or partial shade and should have some part in every planting. If given an acid soil with a plentiful mulch of oak leaves, peat or even hard wood sawdust, they will thrive beautifully. We find the nursery grown plants to be the most satisfactory, as they are more compact and in better physical condition.

CAROLINA RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron carolinianum*)—A dwarf variety growing about three feet. Leaves small of a reddish green color, upper surface having the appearance of being pebbled. Woody stems red. Many small flower heads, white to deep pink in color. Blooms late June.

CATAWBA RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron catawbiense*)—Fine for foundation planting under windows or in foreground. Compact shrub to about five feet. Large heads of purple flowers in June. Leaves three to four inches long, dark green in color and rather broad.

ROSEBAY RHODODENDRON (*Rhododendron maximum*)—Best used in borders or naturalized. Fine as tall screen. Leaves five to six inches long, dark green in color. Grows into a magnificent plant fifteen feet high. White flower heads in June.

COMMON PERIWINKLE (*Vinca minor*)—Foliage of this creeper is small, shiny, dark green, pointed in shape. Small, blue flowers in May and June. Grows well when used with Japanese Spurge. Forms a dense blanket needing no care. An excellent rock plant, succeeding equally well in sun or shade.

ADAM'S NEEDLE (*Yucca filamentosa*)—Its chief points of interest are its narrow, pointed, palm-like leaves of a distinct gray-green and its tall flower stalks capped by cream-white flowers in June and July. Not particular as to soil and succeeds in either sun or shade.

BROADLEAVED EVERGREENS—Continued

Scientific Name	Price Each						
	$\frac{6}{9''}$	$\frac{9}{12''}$	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{2\frac{1}{2}'}$	$\frac{2\frac{1}{2}}{3'}$
CALLUNA vulgaris .....		.80					
vulgaris alba .....		.80					
DAPHNE Cneorum .....	.60	1.00	1.25	2.00			
EUONYMUS radicans		2 yr.	.40				
radicans Carrierei		3 yr.	.40				
radicans coloratus		3 yr.	.40				
radicans minimus		3 yr.	.40				
radicans vegetus		3 yr.	.50				
HELLEBORUS niger		2 yr.	1.00				
viridus		2 yr.	.75				
ILEX crenata					3.50	5.00	
KALMIA latifolia (nursery grown)			1.25	1.75	2.25		
LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium		1.25	1.50	2.00			
buxifolium prostratum	1.00						
LEUCOTHOE Catesbaei			1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50
MAHONIA Aquifolium			1.00	1.25	1.50	2.25	
PACHYSANDRA terminalis .....		.20 ea.;	10-\$1.80;		100-\$15.00		
PIERIS floribunda			2.00	2.50	3.00		
japonica			2.50				
RHODODENDRON carolinianum			2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	
catawbiense			2.25	2.75	3.25		
maximum			1.75	2.00	2.25		
VINCA minor .....		.20 ea.;	10-\$1.80;		100-\$15.00		
YUCCA filamentosa		3 yr.	.40				

5- 50 of a variety deduct 10%
50-100 " " " " 20%

HARDY VINES

There is no type of plant with a wider range of uses than the Vines. Equally adaptable for screening porches or pergolas, covering wall or fences, and for rambling over banks, they are indispensable in home planting. They allow a choice of both deciduous and evergreen foliage and present a variety of flower and berry.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*)—Rapid growing vine suitable for covering walls or fences quickly. Excellent ground cover. The medium sized, dark green leaves turn brilliant red in fall. Purple berries last a long time. Not particular as to soil.

BOSTON IVY (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*)—Thick dark green leaves in groups of threes. Foliage turns red in fall. Blue-black berries are very handsome. Good cover for masonry or ledges. Soil requirements average.

DUTCHMAN'S PIPE (*Aristolochia Sipho*)—Considered the most desirable where dense shade is preferred. Leaves very large and heart-shaped, coarse in texture. U-shaped, purple flowers develop in June and July. Does well in dense shade.

SCARLET TRUMPETCREEPER (*Bignonia radicans*)—One of the most attractive vines known. Orange scarlet flowers, trumpet-shaped which bloom nearly all summer. Fruit in the form of long pods. Provide with rich soil.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

HARDY VINES—Continued

AMERICAN BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus scandens*)—Rapid growing vine with small, light green leaves and rather insignificant flowers in July. Bright orange-scarlet berries lasting well into the winter. Perfectly hardy and not particular as to soil.

ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus orbiculatus*)—Very similar to the above.

SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS (*Clematis paniculata*)—This fine rapid growing vine should be planted more often. There is nothing more beautiful than its blanket of white growing over an old wall, fence or pergola. Its fragrance is carried far and wide and the bees and butterflies will be on hand in great numbers. A little care in planting and a supply of rich loam with a mulch after ground is frozen will insure success. Plant so that crown is just below the surface of the ground.

GOLDEN CLEMATIS (*Clematis tangutica*)—Fine, golden-yellow flower, 1" across. Flowers in June and again in fall. Plant has added beauty of seeds with many long silvery hairs.

CLEMATIS HYBRIDS—Plant so that crown is three inches below the surface of the ground otherwise they will not grow. Colors various. Mulch in winter.

ENGLISH IVY (*Hedera helix*)—Clings by tiny rootlets and is one of the best plants for climbing on masonry. Plant on north or western exposure. A fine foil for the harsh lines of stone, concrete or brick walls. Flowers are insignificant but it has fine black, shiny berries.

HALL JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera jap. Halliana*)—Splendid when used to cover ledges, banks, walls or fences. Medium sized leaves, oblong and very dark green in color. Flowers yellow-white and very fragrant. Black berries late fall and winter. Average soil, sun or shade.

TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera sempervirens*)—Moderate grower, rather loose and twining. Best adapted to stone walls and fences. Medium sized, blue-green foliage, oblong in shape. Its real value is in its trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers during summer. Fruit scarlet. Supply rich soil and some protection in this climate. Thrives in sun or shade.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium chinense*)—Suitable under same conditions as honeysuckle. Medium, oblong, bright green leaves and fine purple, star-shaped flowers during July and August. Few vines flower at this period or offer such a color. Fruit red.

WISTERIA—Does wonderfully well either on porches, summer houses or pergolas. Its May flowers are the earliest of the vines. Grows rapidly in a loose twining manner. Foliage rather thin of a pale green color. Large panicles of lavender flowers brighten the spring landscape. Prefers rich moist soil.

CLIMBING ROSES—Are of equal value in many places where vines are used. See climbing rose section for detail as to variety and colors.

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia	2 yr. No. 1 \$0.40
tricuspidata .....	.50
ARISTOLOCHIA Sipho	1.00
BIGNONIA radicans .....	.40
CELASTRUS orbiculatus .....	.40
scandens .....	.40
CLEMATIS hybrids	
Duchess of Edinburgh .....	.75
Henryii .....	.75
Jackmanii .....	.75
Mme. Edouard Andre .....	.75
Ramona .....	.75
paniculata .....	.40
tangutica .....	.50

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

HARDY VINES—Continued

Scientific Name	Price Each
EUONYMUS radicans	2 yr. \$0.40
radicans vegetus	3 yr. .50
HEDERA helix	4 yr. 2-3' staked .60
LONICERA japonica Halliana .....	.40
sempervirens .....	.40
LYCIUM chinense .....	.50
ROSA Wichuriana .....	.50
ROSE hybrids (see Climbing Roses)	
VITIS (Hort. var.) see Grapes	
WISTERIA multijuga .....	.75
sinensis	1.00
5- 50 of a variety deduct 10%	
50-100 " " " " 20%	

DECIDUOUS TREES

Trees have entwined the heart of man since he became a sentient being, They hold a prominent place in the legends and sacred writings of all ages and all peoples, particularly in those of the old Hebrew race. Priest and poet in every land have sung their praises and down the ages a mighty literature on tree lore has been accumulated. From early time trees have offered man shelter, food, clothing and have exercised a tremendous influence over his daily life. The more simple the people the greater their appreciation, at least so it would seem since as nations become civilized they one and all by fire and axe, have destroyed the friendly trees and of these vandals, the white man ranks head and shoulders above all the others. A halt has been called to his ruthless waste and we are at least beginning to appreciate the danger done and cast about for means to amend the damage. Tree planting is now the vogue and ere long maybe, tree worship will yet again hold man enthralled. There is nothing statelier than a tree and no handiwork of man one tithe so wonderful. In loftiness of stature, massiveness of trunk, architecture of branch and bark, shapeliness of crown and bud, and in beauty of foliage no living thing is comparable with a tree.

These United States are singularly blessed in their tree birthright. No other northern land is so richly dowered and no other land boasts such a variety of useful and ornamental trees as does this country.

There is something friendly in a tree, friendly to man, to bird and to beast. From heat and cold alike it spreads a shielding crown of branch and leaf. To note at the approach of spring the melting snow around the base of a tree bole is to realize its warmth, and one has but to step beneath its shadow at mid-summer to appreciate its cooling shade. Man everywhere is fully alive to the value of trees and their products in the arts and crafts of human affairs. Would that a tithe of this appreciation could be aroused for the tree's esthetic charm.

Trees possess both character and personality as anyone may appreciate by contrasting, say, an Oak with a Birch.

In September, when the beauty of the Aster displaces that of the Goldenrod in field and border, the deep green mantle of foliage draping hill and dale, mountains and ravine, streamside and roadside commences to show portentous signs of change. In the swamps, about the last week of August and at the first whiff of autumn in the air, the Red Maple begins to assume a purplish tint and its example is soon followed by the other kinds of trees. To all of us the season of the year becomes apparent, warning signs of stern winter's approach increase rapidly, and soon the whole country puts on its gayest mantle of color.

But wherefore and why all this gay autumnal apparel? Is it the handiwork of the charming fairies and wood nymphs of our childhood beliefs and nursery days? Surely some guiding hand, some beneficent agency, some lover of mankind must have prepared the scene as the final tableau of the seasons! Of a truth the talent of the Master Artist is unveiled, and the picture surpassed the dreams of those who live in less-favored areas of the world.

Excerpts from "Aristocrats of The Trees"

by Ernest H. Wilson, Courtesy of The Stratford Co., Boston.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Brief descriptions of the additions to our previous lists follow:

JAPANESE MAPLE (*Acer palmatum*)—Bright green, five lobed leaves turning yellow-brown in autumn. Bushy tree best used as an ornamental on lawns or in parks. Attains a height of fifteen feet. Plant spring or fall in average soil.

SPANISH CHESTNUT (*Castanea sativa*)—Similar in growth, form and fruit to our native chestnut, but resistant to blight. Decidedly worth a trial.

WHITE AND RED FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida* and *Cornus florida rubra*)—These need no description. However, we wish to call your attention to the prices at which these popular trees may be purchased this year.

The **HAWTHORNS** (*Crataegus*) as a group, form one of the best series of ornamentals obtainable. They are exceptional plants for hedges, screens, specimens or groups. All do well in average soil and may be safely planted either spring or fall.

WASHINGTON THORN (*Crataegus cordata*)—Tree growing to thirty feet. Its leaves are lobed and of a bright, shiny green. Its thorns average three inches long. The white flowers open in May, followed by scarlet fruit.

DOUBLE WHITE ENGLISH HAWTHORN (*Crataegus Oxyacantha alboplana*)—A small tree to fifteen feet. Leaves broad, with three to five lobes and much toothed. Stiff spines. Clusters of double white flowers, blooming in May, are followed by red fruit. Good hedge plant.

PAUL'S DOUBLE SCARLET THORN (*Crataegus Oxyacantha coccinea*)—Round headed, compact tree growing to 25 feet. Foliage oval, dark green and shiny. The bright red, double flowers are produced in May and June. Best as a specimen on lawns or in parks.

EUROPEAN ASH (*Fraxinus excelsior*)—This ash develops into a fine large tree requiring plenty of space. It will eventually reach the great height of 140 feet. It is conical in form, with smooth yellowish green bark. Buds are black. Best used as a specimen or planted in parks. Plant only in early spring and preferably in moist soil.

FLOWERING CRABS (*Malus*)—In view of their many fine qualities, these have received far too little consideration. Very hardy, easily grown and varying from very dwarf to good sized trees, they offer a large choice. They bear a greater profusion of flowers than any other tree and in a wider range of color. Every one has some fruit, either green, yellow, orange or crimson.

Our list of Crabs has always been large, but we have added several new outstanding varieties which you should know.

All Crabs do well in average soil and transplant equally well in either spring or fall.

CARMINE CRAB (*Malus atrosanguinea*)—Small tree growing from fifteen to twenty feet. Makes a well rounded head, whose branches are literally covered with clusters of rose-purple flowers in early May. Leaves a dark shiny green.

SIBERIAN CRAB (*Malus baccata*)—Round headed tree growing to forty feet. White flowers open in May followed by yellow to red fruit.

HOPA CRAB (*Malus Hopa*)—Bushy tree to fifteen feet. Deep crimson flowers in May followed by fruit, red inside and out.

PRAIRIE CRAB (*Malus ioensis*)—Developes into a round headed tree to thirty feet. Bright pink flowers in May followed by greenish fruit.

MALUS ZUMI CALOCARPA—Pyramidal tree to twenty feet. Flower pink in bud, becoming white when fully open. Fruit red.

RUSSIAN MULBERRY (*Morus alba tatarica*)—Shrubby tree producing edible, long, red fruit, enjoyed by both man and bird. Very hardy and not particular as to soil. Plant either in spring or fall.

In the **PRUNUS** group are exceptionally fine flowering trees for ornamental purposes. Excellent specimens either for the lawn or parks. Any one who has seen the flowering

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

cherries at Washington would certainly want them at his own home. Flowering cherries have proved perfectly hardy with us and one need not fear to plant them freely. They do well under average soil conditions, but should only be planted in early spring before the leaves appear.

We have added a number of fine new varieties this year, about which a brief description follows:

CHINESE BUSH CHERRY (*Prunus japonica*)—Dwarf, shrubby flowering cherry growing about eight feet high. Double, blush-pink flowers in April followed by small red fruit.

WEeping JAPAN CHERRY (*Prunus subhirtella pendula* [natural])—A seedling becoming a much branched tree to thirty feet. Branches pendulous from the ground up. Double pink flowers in April followed by black fruit.

PINK CANTON CHERRY (*Prunus serrulata rosea*)—Beautiful large tree growing to seventy-five feet. Allow plenty of room. Small very double pink flowers in April followed by black fruit. Fall foliage very striking crimson tinted with yellow and orange. Leaf is large and leathery in appearance.

NADEN CHERRY (*Prunus serrulata Naden*)—Medium-sized tree to twenty-five feet. Semi-double shell-pink flowers turning deeper. Blossoms in May. Foliage purple-red when opening becoming dark green as it matures.

The **WILLOWS** are highly ornamental and whether planted along streams or on the open lawn make splendid trees.

They naturally prefer a moist soil but seem to succeed most anywhere. Their foliage stays on very late holding the bright green color well into the fall. For this reason they are valuable in contrast with the brighter colors of other trees. Plant only in very early spring before the leaves appear.

GOAT WILLOW (*Salix Caprea*)—Better known as **PUSSY WILLOW**. Shrubby tree to twenty-five feet. Catkins open very early, a harbinger of other beauty to follow.

KILMARNOCK WILLOW (*Salix Caprea pendula*)—Similar to the above but with stiff, pendulous branches. Bright yellow catkins in spring.

THURLOW WEEPING WILLOW (*Salix elegantissima*)—Large growing, spreading, weeping tree. Distinguished by its yellow green bark, making it very colorful in winter.

PURPLE OSIER WILLOW (*Salix purpurea uralensis*)—Shrubby tree to nine feet. Slender branches at first purple, later gray to olive gray. Striking contrast.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Sorbus americana*)—One of the finest lawn or park trees growing seventy to eighty feet. Leaves long and lance shape, turning to violet, through brown to salmon. Requires only average soil but should be planted only in early spring.

COMMON LINDEN (*Tilia vulgaris*)—This is one of the best trees obtainable to withstand city conditions. Grows to 120 feet. Densely conical in form with large dark green leaves retained late in fall. Prefers moist to average soil and is safely planted spring or fall.

MOLINE ELM (*Ulmus americana Moline*)—Elms stand in a class by themselves and have been aptly called the "Queen of Trees." Moline Elm is conical in form with a central leader, instead of the many branched trunks common to elms. Very compact growing to forty feet. Does well in average soil and is safely planted spring or fall.

ENGLISH ELM (*Ulmus campestris*)—Has proved to be the best elm for use in crowded areas. Grows to 150 feet. Pyramidal in form with small, dark green leaves, persisting late in autumn. Not particular as to soil and can be planted spring or fall.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued**Special Offer
FLOWERING TREES**

PINK FLOWERING CHERRY (*Prunus*)4/5'
 FLOWERING CRAB (*Malus*)3/4'
 WHITE FLOWERING DOGWOOD (*Cornus florida*)2/3'
 PAUL'S SCARLET THORN (*Crataegus*)2/3'
One of each of the above for \$2.99 shipped express collect

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each							
	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$	$\frac{5}{6'}$	$\frac{6}{8'}$	$\frac{8}{10'}$	$\frac{10}{12'}$	$\frac{12}{14'}$
ACER dasycarpum					1.25	1.75	2.25	2.50
dasycarpum Wieri ...					1.00	1.50	2.00	
Negundo						1.00	1.25	1.50
<i>palmatum</i>	12-15"	\$1.00;		15-18"	\$1.25;		18-24"	\$1.50
<i>palmatum</i>								
atropurpureum	15-18"	2.00;		18-24"	3.50;	2- 3'	5.00	
platanoides					2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
platanoides								
Schwedleri					2.50	3.50	4.50	
saccharum					2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00
AESCULUS								
Hippocastanum ...	.75	1.00						
BETULA alba			1.00		1.50	2.00		
laciniata pendula ...							5.00	
<i>lutea</i>					2.25			
papyrifera					1.75	2.25		
populifolia		1.00	1.50					
CASTANEA <i>sativa</i> ...		1.00	1.50					
CATALPA								
bignonioides nana.				1.25				
speciosa					1.00	1.25	2.00	
CERCIS canadensis ...		1.00	1.25					
CORNUS florida								
(B&B)	1.25	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	5.00	6.00	
florida rubra (B&B)								
18-24" \$1.00	1.75	3.75	4.50					
CRATAEGUS								
<i>cordata</i>		1.50	2.00					
Oxyacantha								
coccinea			1.75	2.50				
<i>Oxyacantha</i>								
<i>alboplana</i>			1.75	2.50				
FRAXINUS								
americana					1.50	2.00	2.50	3.00
<i>excelsior</i>				1.50	2.00	3.00		
GLEDITSIA								
triacanthos						2.50	3.50	
JUGLANS cinerea			1.50		2.00	2.50		
nigra			1.50		2.00			
regia	1.00	1.50	2.00					
<i>Sieboldiana</i>					2.50	3.00		
KOELREUTERIA								
paniculata			1.50					
LARIX leptolepis							14-16'	\$4.00

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each							
	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$	$\frac{5}{6'}$	$\frac{6}{8'}$	$\frac{8}{10'}$	$\frac{10}{12'}$	$\frac{12}{14'}$
LIRIODENDRON								
tulipifera					2.00	2.50	3.00	
MAGNOLIA acuminata		2.00						
denudata			12-15"	\$4.00;		2- 3'	\$8.00	
Soulangiana (B&B)			12-15"	3.00;				
Soulangiana Lennei								
(B&B)			12-15"	4.00;		18-24"	6.00	
tripetala (B&B)			12-15"	1.75;		18-24"	2.00	
MALUS Arnoldiana		1.00	1.25	1.75				
atrosanguinea			1.25	1.75				
baccata		1.00						
brevipes				1.75				
Dr. Van Fleet			1.25	1.75	2.25			
floribunda		1.00	1.25	1.75	2.25			
Hopa				1.75				
ioensis		1.00	1.25	1.75				
prunifolia robusta		1.00	1.25					
pumila Niedzwetz-								
kyana				1.75	2.25			
purpurea			1.25		2.25			
purpurea Eleyi			1.25	1.50	2.25			
Sargentii	1.00	1.25						
Sieboldi				1.50				
Sieboldi arborescens.		1.00	1.25					
theifera			1.50					
Zumi calocarpa			1.25	1.50				
MORUS alba pendula.				2.50				
alba tatarica				2.00	2.50			
PLATANUS orientalis.					1.50	2.00		
POPULUS Eugenei ....					.60	.80	1.15	
nigra italica .....					.75	1.00	1.50	
PRUNUS cerasifera								
Pissardi			1.00	1.25				
japonica .....		.75	1.00					
serrulata rosea			1.25	1.50				
serrulata Kanzan		2.00	3.00					
serrulata Naden		1.00	1.25					
subhirtella pendula (std.)				4.00				
subhirtella pendula								
(natural)				4.00	5.00			
SALIX babylonica				1.00	1.50			
Caprea				1.00	1.25			
Caprea pendula				1.25	1.50			
elegantissima					1.25			
pentandra .....				.75	1.00			
purpurea uralensis ..			1.75					
vitellina				1.00				
SORBUS americana					1.50	2.00		
Aucuparia					1.50	2.00	2.50	
TILIA americana					2.00			
vulgaris					2.00			
ULMUS americana					1.50	2.00		
americana Moline					2.00	2.25	2.75	
campestris					1.50	2.00		
glabra					1.50	2.00		
pumila				1.00	1.50			

5- 50 of a variety deduct 10%

50-100 of a variety deduct 20%

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

DECIDUOUS TREES—Continued

Special Offer

SHADE TREES

ENGLISH ELM (<i>Ulmus campestris</i>)	6/8'
LAUREL LEAF WILLOW (<i>Salix vitellina</i>)	4/6'
EUROPEAN BIRCH (<i>Betula alba</i>)	4/6'
EUROPEAN MT. ASH (<i>Sorbus Aucuparia</i>)	6'8'

One each of the above \$3.79 shipped express collect

FLOWERING SHRUBS

When choosing hardy plant material, whether for landscaping the entire grounds or just the purchase of a few plants, deciduous shrubs offer a greater choice than any other division of nursery stock. Shrubs are available for every conceivable condition from types that grow in the poorest soil, to those that thrive in dense shade and moist positions. The flowering period covers such a wide range that one may secure continuous bloom from the first breath of spring, not only up to but through the snows of winter. Many shrubs do not offer much in the way of bloom, but make up for this loss by their wonderful yield of berries, whose colors range from white, red, yellow, blue, purple to black. The berries make beautiful contrast with the foliage or brightening the drabness of winter. The berries of most shrubs are relished by our feathered friends, whose labors in destroying insects are of untold value. Garden lovers are becoming more and more interested in foliage. This attitude is well taken in that there is so much enjoyment to be secured from brilliant fall colorings. Shrubs offer about every combination possible from green, through pink, yellow, red and scarlet.

That shrubs may yield the utmost in beauty and enjoyment, a few points as to their location and care should not be amiss. In most cases, masses or groups of one variety or kindred varieties should be planted together for best effect. A solid mass of color, coming at different points or at various seasons, is far more pleasing and interesting than a miscellaneous assortment. Many shrubs lend themselves to individual planting but they are not in the majority. Whether used as a screen or in isolated groups, shrubs should be bounded by sufficient lawn area to supply an adequate setting.

Areas where shrubs are to be planted should be thoroughly spaded over and fertilized. Dig large holes which will enable the roots to be spread out that they may become established quickly. Trim back at least one-third of tops when planting, so that there may be a fair balance between root and top. Keep ground well cultivated to keep down weeds and to aerate the soil. Mulch with manure, grass clippings and the like to conserve moisture in summer. Shrubs need little trimming other than to remove old and dead wood. Be sure to cut canes to ground level or below. There is only one time to give a general pruning and that is IMMEDIATELY after flowering.

Shrubs are entirely hardy and suitable for either spring or fall planting. Cotoneasters should be planted in spring unless potted or dug with a ball of earth. Shrubs do well in any average soil with the exception of Azaleas which require an acid soil. We recommend fall planting not only because of the element of time saved, but because the plants themselves being freshly dug are in a better physical condition for planting.

You will find our list more complete than ever and the prices the lowest in years when compared with the high quality of the stock we are offering. A concise description of the new additions follows:

DOWNY SHADBLOW (*Amelanchier canadensis*)—Tall growing shrub to 25 ft. covered with a lacy cloud of white flowers in April and May before the leaves appear. Purple fruit in fall much relished by birds. Good in shade.

INDIGOBUSH (*Amorpha fruticosa*)—Vigorous shrub to 10 ft. with fine, feathery foliage turning yellow in fall. Hanging clusters of pea-like, purple flowers in June. Likes moisture. Good naturalized.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

RED CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia arbutifolia*)—Medium shrub to 8 ft. White flowers tinged red open in May. In fall bush is literally covered with red berries. Foliage turns red. Likes moisture.

BLACK CHOKEBERRY (*Aronia melanocarpa*)—Similar to the above except berries are black.

PIEDMONT AZALEA (*Azalea canescens*)—Grows 8-10 ft. Fragrant rosy pink flowers in May, before or with the leaves. Prefers sun to half shade. Moist acid soil.

TORCH AZALEA (*Azalea Kaempferi*)—Dwarf to 5 ft. Flowers vary from bright orange to salmon pink. Irregularly formed, half evergreen. Light shade and acid soil.

PINXTERBLOOM (*Azalea nudiflora*)—Commonly called Wild Honeysuckle. Flower varies from blush pink to red. Blooms May and June. Open growing shrub to 8 ft. Likes rather dry situation and part sun. Acid soil.

PRATT BARBERRY (*Berberis aggregata Pratti*)—New and interesting barberry growing into a small urn shaped plant some 9 ft. high. Long spines, small leaves and yellow flowers. Berries bright salmon-red in tasseled panicles of great ornamental value. Very hardy.

JUNO-BUTTERFLYBUSH (*Buddleia Davidi superba*)—Rapid growing to 15 ft. Tops die back each year unless in protected situation. Flower a fine, clear, lavender with an orange eye, carried on an upright spike. Very showy.

WILSON COTONEASTER (*Cotoneaster Wilsoni*)—Compact, upright shrub to 6 ft. Neat, rounded, dark green leaves turning bright red in fall. Flower insignificant born on long stems in small clusters. Red berry.

SHELLPINK DEUTZIA (*Deutzia rosea floribunda*)—Fine upright shrub to 6 ft. Flowers white, slightly pink on the outside. The dense upright panicles bloom in May or June.

EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH (*Euonymus europaeus*)—Large shrub to small tree to 15 ft. Erect in growth with fine dark green foliage turning crimson in fall. Yellow flowers insignificant but its orange and scarlet fruit is very beautiful. Good in half shade. Fine specimen.

YEDDO EUONYMUS (*Euonymus yedoensis*)—Dome-shaped and dense to 10 ft. Leaves 5-6" long of a good dark green, turning scarlet in fall. Scarlet berries with pink outercoat. Good in half shade. Specimen.

FORSYTHIA (*Forsythia ovata*)—Spreading type of Golden Bell to 5 ft., with grayish branches. Flower amber-yellow and earliest of all to bloom.

WOODWAXEN (*Genista tinctoria*)—Upright shrub to 3 ft. Small, bright green, shiny leaves. Yellow pea-shaped flowers from June until frost. Suitable for rock gardens, sidehills, banks or seashore planting. Will grow on poorest of soils.

GREAT SILVERBELL (*Halesia carolina*)—Shrub or small tree to 30 ft. Myriads of bell-shaped white flowers in May. Excellent specimen.

WITCH HAZEL (*Hamamelis virginiana*)—Fine native shrub or small tree to 15 ft. Yellow ribbon-like flowers in October and November. Fine in moist places.

GOLDEN ST. JOHNSWORT (*Hypericum aureum*)—Low dense shrub to 4 ft. Foliage bluish green; bark reddish; yellow, single, buttercup-like flowers from August to September. Good late bloomer. Half shade, moist soil.

FINETOOTH HOLLY (*Ilex serrata*)—Tall shrub or small tree to 15 ft., with small, dull green leaves. Scarlet berries in fall. Fine among evergreens or as specimen.

COMMON WINTERBERRY OR BLACK ALDER (*Ilex verticillata*)—Tall shrub to 9 ft. Plant in groups to bring out color of fall scarlet berries, which are retained all winter. Moist shady location.

PURPLE BUSH CLOVER (*Lespedeza formosa*)—Showy bush of the clover family, with slender, half trailing branches, covered in September with reddish purple flowers, similar to pea blossoms. Grows 4 ft. Tops die down each year. Fine late bloomer. Good in perennial border.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

AMUR PRIVET (*Ligustrum amurense*)—Tall growing to 15 ft., it is the best privet for severe northern winters. Half evergreen, black fruit.

WINTER HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera fragrantissima*)—Bushy shrub to 8 ft., having waxy white flowers in April and May, before leaves unfold. Foliage rich green persisting late in winter. Bushes covered with scarlet berries in September. Good in shade.

BROAD BLUELEAF HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Korolkowii floribunda*)—Immense shrub to 15 ft., spreading to 30 ft. Foliage peculiar shade of blue-gray. In early summer shrub has pink flowers, followed by an abundance of red berries. One of the finest honeysuckles. Fruit enjoyed by birds.

ALBATRE MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Albatre*)—Many double flowers assembled in panicles of pure white.

ATLAS MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Atlas*)—Large shrub, with immense cream-colored flowers 3" across.

DWARF MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Avalanche*)—Graceful shrub to 4 ft. Cream-colored fragrant flowers in June.

BOUQUET BLANC MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus Bouquet Blanc*)—Small, dense shrub to 4 ft. Medium sized, snow-white flowers in large clusters in June.

PHILADELPHUS BRACHYBOTRYS—Medium shrub to 6 ft. with short racemes of creamy white flowers somewhat fragrant.

DOUBLE FLOWER MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus coronarius plenus*)—Large shrub to 9 ft. with double cream-white flowers.

NEPAL MOCK ORANGE (*Philadelphus nepalensis*)—Medium, upright shrub to 6 ft. White flowers.

PHILADELPHUS NORMA—Shrub to 6 ft. with either double or single white flowers.

PHILADELPHUS ROSACE—Erect shrub with slender branches. Flowers large with two or three rows of petals varying from cream-white to pure white.

FRAGRANT SUMAC (*Rhus candensis*)—Vigorous spreading shrub to 3 ft. having aromatic leaves and showy heads of yellow flowers in April and May. Coral red fruit with silky hairs appear in June. Scarlet foliage in fall. Good on dry, stony or waste land.

VEITCH SPIREA (*Spiraea Veitchii*)—Tall growing to 12 ft. Long arching branches and corymbs of white flowers in May. One of the largest and best. Suitable for half shade.

LILACS are one of our best all purpose shrubs. Their foliage is a rich dark green and is pleasing at all seasons of the year. Fortunately lilacs are not particular as to soil requirements and lend themselves equally well to hedges, screens, or individual specimens. Lilacs do best in full sun but will do well in half shade.

SYRINGA HUGO KOSTER—Single; pale lilac flowers.

SYRINGA JAN VAN TOL—Long slender trusses of pure white flowers.

SYRINGA KATHERINE HAVEMEYER—Large clusters of double, blue-violet flowers.

SYRINGA WALDECK ROUSSEAU—Long, widely branched, open clusters, pink without and mauve within. Flower throat white.

ODESSA TAMARISK (*Tamarix odessana*)—Upright, slender, shrub to 6 ft. Pink flowers in August. Foliage a fine, feathery, blue-green. Fine for naturalizing either in dry or moist places.

PURPLE TAMARISK (*Tamarix parviflora purpurea*)—Small tree to 15 ft. with slender, dark purple, arching branches. Flowers light pink opening in August.

AMERICAN CRANBERRY BUSH (*Viburnum americanum*)—Tall, open growing shrub to 15 ft. Noted for its large red berries in July, which last all winter. Good in shade.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each							
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{12}{18''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$	$\frac{5}{6'}$
ACANTHOPANAX								
pentaphyllum .....				.25	.35			
AMELANCHIER								
<i>canadensis</i> .....		.50		.60	.75			
AMORPHA fruticosa..					.35	.50	.75	
ARONIA <i>arbutifolia</i>....				.50	.60			
<i>melanocarpa</i> .....					.60			
AZALEA arborescens..	2.00		2.50	3.00				
<i>calendulacea</i>	2.00		2.50	3.00				
<i>canescens</i>	2.00		2.50					
<i>Kaempferi</i>				5.00				
<i>nudiflora</i>	2.00		2.50					
<i>Vaseyi</i>	3.00		4.00					
BERBERIS <i>aggregata</i>								
<i>Pratti</i>				.80				
Thunbergii 3 yr.		.25		.35	.45			
PER 10		2.00		3.00	4.00			
PER 100		16.00		24.00	32.00			
Thun. atropurpurea..	.30		.40	.50				
PER 10	2.70		3.60	4.50				
Thunbergii minor ...			6-9"	\$0.25;	PER 10—\$2.25			
BUDDLEIA								
<i>alternifolia</i> .....				.40	.50	.60	.75	
<i>Davidi Veitchiana</i> ...				No. 1	50c			
<i>Davidi superba</i>				No. 1	75c			
CALYCANTHUS								
<i>floridus</i> .....		.20		.30	.40	.60		
CORNUS alba siberica					.25	.35		
<i>Amomum</i> .....				.25	.35	.50		
<i>Kousa</i>					1.00	1.25		
<i>stolonifera</i> .....				.25	.35	.50	.75	
<i>stolonifera flaviramea</i>				.25	.35	.50		
COTONEASTER								
<i>Dielsiana</i> .....					.75	1.00		
<i>divaricata</i> .....				.50	.75	1.00		
<i>horizontalis</i>	4" Pots	75c						
<i>Wilsoni</i>					.75	1.00		
CYDONIA japonica ...		.35		.50				
DEUTZIA gracilis .....		.50						
<i>gracilis rosea</i> .....		.50		.75				
<i>Lemoinei</i> .....				.50				
<i>rosea floribunda</i> .....				.25	.35			
<i>scabra crenata</i> .....				.25	.35	.50		
<i>scabra</i> Pride of								
Rochester .....				.25	.35	.50		
DIERVILLA								
<i>sessilifolia</i> .....					.50			
ELSHOLTZIA								
<i>Stauntoni</i>				1.00				
ENKIANTHUS								
<i>campanulatus</i> B&B....	2.00							
EUONYMUS alatus ...				.75	1.00			
<i>europaeus</i> .....				.35	.50	.75		

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each						
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{12}{18''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$
<i>yedoensis</i> .....				.75			
EXOCHORDA grandiflora ....		.25		.35	.50		
FORSYTHIA intermedia .....				.25	.35	.50	.75
intermedia spectabilis .....				.35	.50	.75	
ovata .....				.35			
suspensa .....				.25	.35	.50	
suspensa Fortunei .....				.25	.35	.50	
viridissima .....				.25	.35	.50	
GENISTA tinctoria .....				.75	1.00		
HALESIA carolina .....				.35	.50	.75	
HAMAMELIS virginiana .....				.50	.75		
HIBISCUS syriacus							
Dble. Pink, Purple, Red,							
White .....					.50		
HYDRANGEA arborescens							
grandiflora .....				.35	.50		
paniculata grandiflora							
Bush Form .....				.25	.35	.50	.75
Tree " .....					.35	.50	.75
HYPERICUM aureum .....				.50	.75		
prolificum					1.00	1.25	
ILEX serrata		1.00		1.25			
verticillata .....		.35		.50	.75		
KERRIA japonica .....		.35		.50			
KOLKWTZIA amabilis .....				.35	.50	.75	
LESPEDEZA formosa .....					.50	.75	
LIGUSTRUM amurense .....		.15		.20	.25		
PER 10		1.35		1.65	2.00		
PER 100		12.00		15.00	18.00		
LIGUSTRUM ibolium .....		.20		.25	.30		
PER 10		1.80		2.25	2.70		
Regelianum .....				.30	.40	.50	
PER 10				2.70	3.60	4.50	
ovalifolium .....		.10		.12	.15	.25	
PER 10		.75		.85	1.00	2.25	
PER 100		5.00		6.00	8.00	13.00	
LONICERA fragrantissima ..				.25	.35	.50	
Korolkowii floribunda .....				.50	.75		
Morrowi .....					.35	.50	
Ruprechtiana .....					.35	.50	
tatarica alba .....					.35	.50	
tatarica rubra .....				.25	.35	.50	
PHILADELPHUS Albatre ....				.35			
Argentine .....				.25	.35	.50	
Atlas .....				.25			
Avalanche .....				.25	.35	.50	
Bouquet Blanc .....				.25	.35		
brachybotrys .....				.25	.35	.50	
coronarius .....				.25	.35	.50	.75
coronarius aureus .....		.25		.50			
coronarius plenus .....					.35	.50	.75
Gordonianus .....					.35	.50	.75
grandiflorus .....				.25	.35	.50	.75
nepalensis .....				.35	.50		
Norma .....						.50	
Perle Blanche .....				.25	.35	.50	.75

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each						
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{12}{18''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$
<i>Cont'd</i>							
<i>Rosace</i> .....				.25	.35		
splendens .....				.25	.35		
virginalis .....				.35	.50		
PHOTINIA villosa .....				.50	.75		1.25
PHYSOCARPUS opulifolius..					.35	.50	.75
opulifolius luteus .....				.25	.35	.50	.75
POTENTILLA fruticosa .....		.50					
PRUNUS grandulosa .....		.35		.50	.75		
triloba .....					.75		
RHODOTYPOS kerrioides ...				.35	.50	.75	
RHUS canadensis .....				.50	.75		
cotinus .....				.50	.60	.75	1.00
SAMBUCUS							
canadensis acutiloba.....				.35	.50	.75	
canadensis aurea .....					.50		
SPIRAEA Billardii .....				.25	.35	.50	
bumalda Anthony Waterer		.25		.35			
bumalda Frobels .....				.25	.35		
Fortunei .....				.25	.35		
Henryi .....				.25	.35		
Reevesiana .....				.25	.25	.50	
trichocarpa .....				.25	.35		
Van Houttei .....				.25	.35	.50	
Veitchii .....				.35	.50		
SYMPHORICARPOS							
Chenaultii .....						.50	
racemosus .....				.25	.35	.50	
vulgaris .....				.25	.35	.50	
SYRINGA Josikaea .....				.50			
microphylla					1.00	1.50	
persica .....					.50	.75	1.00
vulgaris .....				.35	.50	.75	
vulgaris alba .....				.50			
French hybrids							
Charles the Tenth .....				.50	.75		
Congo .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Hugo Koster .....				.50	.75		
Jan Van Tol .....				.50	.75		
Lamartine .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Lucie Biltet .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Ludwig Spaeth .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Lutece .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Marie Legraye .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Monge .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Negro .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Nigricans .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
President Lincoln .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Royal Blue .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS.

Scientific Name	Price Each						
	$\frac{12}{15''}$	$\frac{12}{18''}$	$\frac{15}{18''}$	$\frac{18}{24''}$	$\frac{2}{3'}$	$\frac{3}{4'}$	$\frac{4}{5'}$
French hybrids— <i>Cont'd</i>							
Varina .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Ellen Willmott .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Emile Lemoine .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Jeanne d'Arc .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
<i>Katherine Havemeyer</i> ....				.50	.75		
Mme. Jules Finger .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
President Grevy .....				.50	.75	1.00	1.50
<i>Waldeck-Rousseau</i> .....					.75	1.00	
TAMARIX <i>odessana</i> .....				.35	.50	.75	
<i>parviflora purpurea</i> .....				.50			
VACCINIUM corymbosum (B & B)					1.50	2.00	
VIBURNUM acerifolium .....				.75	1.00	1.25	
<i>americanum</i> .....				.50			
Carlesii				1.50			
cassinoides					1.00		
dentatum .....				.35	.50	.75	
Lantana .....				.35	.50		
Lentago .....				.50	.75		
Opulus .....				.35	.50		
Opulus nanum			6-8"	35c;	8-10"	50c	
Sieboldii .....		.35		.50			
tomentosum .....				.35	.50		
tomentosum plicatum .....		.35		.50	.75		
<i>Wrightii</i> .....				.75	1.00		
WEIGELA Eva Rathke .....				.35	.50		
rosea .....					.50		
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia.....		.35					

Special Shrub Offer

ANY FIVE-25c SHRUBS	\$.89
ANY FIVE-35c SHRUBS	1.23
ANY TEN-25c SHRUBS	1.68
ANY TEN-35c SHRUBS	2.39

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS

Perennials have become an indispensable part of every garden. They not only augment the blooming season covered by shrubs and trees, but give a great variety of color and supply a continuous flow of cutting material for decoration in the home.

Our stock has been improved and enlarged greatly in the last two years, and after studying our offerings for 1933, you will find about every type of plant one could desire. We have made an especial effort to cover the needs of those desiring rock garden material of the better kinds and we cannot urge you too strongly to visit the nursery and study these fine plants for yourself. All our plants have made a wonderful growth this year and are in excellent condition both as to quality and size.

Prices on perennials are now so low that no one need be without their colorful beauty.

In case you are not familiar with the habits of the new additions, a brief description follows:

AUTUMN MONKSHOOD (*Aconitum autumnale*)—Foliage large and much divided. Height 3-4 ft. Helmet type, dark blue flowers open in September and October. Likes rich soil and sun or partial shade. Dislikes being moved.

BUGLEWEED (*Ajuga genevensis*)—Leaves large, dark green. Grows in tufts 6-8" high. Short spikes of medium blue flowers. Blooms May and June. Does equally well in extremes of sun or shade. Excellent carpeting variety. Average soil.

ALPINE COLUMBINE (*Aquilegia alpina atrocaerulea*)—Bushy type. Grows to 15". Deep blue flowers in May. Average soil. Sunny well drained position.

KELWAY'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS (*Aquilegia*, Kelway's) English strain. Bushy Columbine form growing to 18" with much divided leaves. Colors various. Blooms May and June. Very long spurs. Average soil. Sun or semi-shade.

COLUMBINE, SCOTT ELIOTT LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS (*Aquilegia*, Scott Elliott's)—Same as above but of American origin.

SANDWORT (*Arenaria ceriscifolia*)—Mossy, low growing to 1". Small, white star-shaped flowers in May and June. Sandy soil. Sun or semi-shade.

SEA PINK OR THRIFT (*Armeria formosa*)—Tufted gray-green leaves. Growth 15". White to pale pink flowers in dense heads. Blooms May until frost. Sun and average soil.

JAPANESE HARDY ASTER (*Aster Mauve Cushion*)—Hairy, dark green leaves form a dense cushion, 12" high. Daisy-like, mauve flowers in October and November. Poor soil and full sun.

INDIA ASTER (*Aster subcaeruleus*)—Oval, green leaves. Forms low tufts. Single, daisy type, pale blue flowers, July to September. Good cutting variety of rock plant. Average soil and full sun.

ASTILBE QUEEN ALEXANDRA—Lobed, green foliage, forming bush to 3 ft. Light pink, feathery spikes of flowers fine for cutting. Blooms June and July. Moist loam, half shade.

CUP AND SAUCER CANTERBURY BELLS (*Campanula Medium calycanthemum*)—Biennial. Light green leaves, bushy habit to 3 ft. Colors, pink, blue, lilac and white. Showy spikes in June and July. Separate colors. Full sun and average soil.

BACKHOUSE BELLFLOWER (*Campanula persicifolia alba Backhousei*)—Fine large white variety growing to 18". Flowers June and July. Small, light green leaves in tufts. Fine rock plant. Rich loam, full sun.

DOUBLE PEACH LEAF BELLFLOWER (*Campanula persicifolia fl.pl.*)—Small bright green leaves in tufts. Flowers blue, double and growing to 18". June and July. Average soil, full sun.

PFITZER'S PEACH LEAF BELLFLOWER (*Campanula persicifolia fl. pl. Pfitzer's*)—Similar to above. Flowers fine; color tints from white to blue.

PETTICOAT BELLFLOWER (*Campanula persicifolia grandiflora*)—Similar to above. Flower single blue, extra large.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

WILD OR INDIAN SENNA (*Cassia marilandica*) Bushy habit to 5 ft. with much divided light green leaves. Racemes of fine yellow flowers. Blooms July to September. Very showy. Average soil, full sun.

BLISTERCREST (*Cheiranthus linifolia*)—Native of Spain. Narrow, grayish leaves form low branched clump to 12". Flowers 1" across in clusters, lilac or mauve in color. June until August. Average soil, full sun. Biennial.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUM. Varieties.

DAYBREAK—New single 3" or more across. Shell-pink and fragrant. 2 ft. Blooms October 10. Rich soil and sun.

ETHEL—Bright red, miniature pompon growing about 18". October 10.

JEAN CUMMING—Pure white, double, growing to 2 ft. October 10.

SILVER LINING—Finest white averaging 3-4" across. Fully double and snow-white to center. 2 ft. Blooms October 15th to frost.

VIVID—New, very double, crimson about 2½" in diameter. 30". October 1.

YELLOW GEM—New canary-yellow pompon hardly ¾" across. 18" in height. Early October.

DWARF SWEET WILLIAM (*Dianthus*)—Mixed colors. General character same as Sweet William. Fine rock plant 6-8" high. Colors white to dark red. May to July.

CLOVE PINK OR CARNATION (*Dianthus caryophyllus*)—Narrow, silvery green leaves in 9" tufts. Flowers various pinks 1" across. Very fragrant. Blooms May to July. Sun and average soil.

GRASS PINK (*Dianthus plumarius nanus*)—Bluish, grass-like leaves forming a dense mat. Flowers double and white, pink or red from June till frost. 8-12". Sun and average soil.

SHIRLEY FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis Giant Shirley*)—Tall border plant 3-5'. Leaves large and rough in texture. Flowers on long spikes and tubular in form. Colors purple, lavender, pink and white. Blooms June and July. Biennial. Sold only in mixed colors. Average soil and does well in half shade or mixed in rear of border or among shrubs.

FOXGLOVE (*Digitalis Lutzii*)—Similar to above. Flowers of beautiful salmon shades. Very choice.

ROMAN WALLFLOWER (*Erinus alpinus*)—Downy, dark green leaves in the form of tufts. Violet flower spikes in May and June. Fine rock plant requiring well drained soil in full sun.

EUPATORIUM FRASERI—Leaves rough and coarse in bushy form 2-4 ft. high. Fuzzy, white flowers in July and August. Dry locations in sun or part shade.

GOATSRUE (*Galega officinalis nana rosea*)—Dainty, dwarf, rose colored flowers. Trailing habit, with narrow green leaves. Flowers in sprays, May to September. Give sunny well-drained location.

BABYSBREATH (*Gypsophila repens rosea*)—Dainty, dwarf rose colored flowers. Trailing habit with narrow, green leaves. Flowers in sprays, May to September. Give sunny well-drained location.

BLACKBUD INULA (*Inula Royleana*)—Leaves dark green, broadly rounded in tufts. Grows 18-24". Flowers yellow, resembling sun flowers, averaging 5-6" across. Blooms July to September. Fine new border plant. Average soil and sun.

JAPANESE IRIS (*Iris Kaempferi*)

DORIS CHILDS—Single white, veined violet with dark violet cup like center.

FASCINATION—Double lavender blue. Very large.

RED RIDING HOOD—Single red purple with milky white center.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

SPOTTED DEADNETTLE (*Lamium maculatum*)—Fine old garden favorite, neglected for a long time. Leaves pointed gray-green, tinged red with white variations. Grows 6" high, spreading rapidly. Small, purple-red flowers continue all summer. Fine in rock garden. Sun or shade and average soil.

WHITE SPOTTED DEADNETTLE (*Lamium maculatum album*)—Same as above without red tinge to the leaves and with white flowers.

CARDINALFLOWER (*Lobelia cardinalis*)—

QUEEN VICTORIA—Foliage dark red. Erect in growth to 30". Flower spike vivid scarlet in August and September. Fine late red and very showy. Suitable either in sun or partial shade. Loves moist soil.

SWISS FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis dissitiflora* "Perfection")—Large, dark green leaves in clumps to 12". Large flower clusters of deep blue in June. Fine for shady border or sunny waterside. Moist soil.

WHITECUP (*Nierembergia rivularis*)—One of the finest new rock plants. Leaves heavy and light green form a low, compact mass 3" high. Flowers stand erect like small cups, 1-1½" across. Petals snow white. Blooms all summer. Grows anywhere.

ICELAND POPPY (*Papaver nudicaule*)—Fern-like, bright green foliage to 15". Flowers yellow, orange, white and pink mixed. Cup shape on single stems. Blooms July to September. Sandy loam and full sun. Edging or rock garden.

BLACKBERRY LILY (*Pardanthus* or *Belamcanda chinensis*)—Fine for hardy border. Plant lily-like with orange flowers, spotted black. Stems 30" high. Blooms July and August. Prefers sun and average soil. Seeds resemble large blackberries.

HARDY PHLOX (*Phlox decussata*)

B. COMPTE—Darkest red in cultivation.

ENCHANTRESS—Bright salmon pink with dark red center. Large heads.

EUROPA—White with decided crimson eye.

RHEINLANDER—Large flowered, deep salmon pink. Dwarf.

MARIES BALLOONFLOWER (*Platycodon grandiflorum Mariesii*)—Dwarf and bushy. Foliage a good green, broad and thick. Flowers deep violet blue on 12" stems. Blooms in great profusion entire summer. Light sandy soil in sunny border or rock garden.

GREEK VALERIAN OR JACOB'S LADDER (*Polemonium caeruleum* "Prima Donna")—Dense, finely cut, light green foliage. Erect stems to 18" with light blue flowers in June and July. Prefers sun and light, well drained soil.

JACOB'S LADDER (*Polemonium Richardsonii*)—Similar to the above except flowers a deep sky-blue.

CINQUEFOIL (*Potentilla Macnabiana*)—Spreading habit with strawberry like leaves. Flowers in clusters 12" high, blood red in color. Blooms June to September. Full sun and average soil.

AURICULA (*Primula Auricula*)—Mixed hybrids. Low growing to 9". Broad, bright green leaves. Flowers on single stems, yellow, white, pink and red with dark eye. Bloom June and July. Sun and average soil.

BIGLEAF OR SIBERIAN PRIMROSE (*Primula cortusoides*)—Leaves, soft, wrinkled and heart-shaped. Flowers a deep rose, single and star-shaped. Distinct variety growing to 10". Blooms June and July. Loves partial shade and average soil.

ROCKFOIL, CARPET OF FLOWERS (*Saxifraga* variety) —Finely divided leaves in a mat to 6". Single carmine flower June to August. Fine rock plant. Best in well drained soil and partially shaded location.

STONECROP (*Sedum*)

—**ALTISSIMUM**—Leaves lance-like and blue-green in color. Evergreen. Grows to 2 ft. Flower, greenish white spike in July to August. Sun and sandy soil.

—**FOSTERIANUM**—Leaves, bluish green 4-6" high. Numerous yellow flowers June and July. Sandy soil and sun.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

LYDIUM—Creeping habit with bright green leaves. Clusters of white flowers June and July. Sun and sandy soil.

MIDDENDORF—Reddish green, toothed, tufted leaves to 1". Greenish white flowers August and September. Sandy soil and sun.

NICAENSE—Small, bright green, lance-like leaves. Very dainty. Sandy soil and sun.
HOUSELEEK (*Sempervivum*)

ALBERTH—Evergreen succulent, medium sized rosettes to 8". Flowers bright red, September and October. Sun and sandy soil.

SOBOLIFERUM—Evergreen succulent, good sized rosettes to 9". Pale yellow, clustered flowers on single stems in September and October. Sun and sandy soil.

PRAIRIE MALLOW (*Sidalcea candida*)—Similar to hollyhock in growth but with rounded leaves. Branching habit growing to 3 ft. Flower white. Good border plant for July and August. Sun and average soil.

AUTUMN CATCHFLY (*Silene Schafta*)—Fine, bright green leaves in mat form to 6". Numerous star-shaped bright pink flowers, July to October. Fine as edging or in rock garden. Average soil and sun.

WOUNDWORT OR WOOLLY BETONY (*Stachys lanata*)—Different type of rock plant, having woolly, silver foliage. Flower useless. Well drained soil and sun.

CAROLINA THERMOPSIS (*Thermopsis caroliniana*)—Light green, frilly, cut leaves erect in growth to 3 ft. Pale yellow, pea-like flower spikes in June and July. Sun and average soil.

WOOLLY THYME (*Thymus serpyllum lanuginosus*)—Woolly gray green foliage forming a solid mat 1" high. Small pink flowers June and July. One of the finest rock plants. Well drained sandy loam and full sun.

VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT (*Tradescantia virginiana*)—Narrow lily-like leaves. Clusters of cup shaped blue flowers continuing all summer. Grows 18". Average to poor soil and moisture.

PINK VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT (*Tradescantia virginiana rosea*)—Same as above with rose flowers.

GLOBEFLOWER (*Trollius Orange Prince*)—Similar to other *Trollius* except flowers are very large. Sun, average soil, May to August.

GOATFLOWER (*Tunica Saxifraga alba*)—Grassy green tuft to 6". Trailing sprays of white flowers, June to September. Sunny dry location in rockery walls or walks.

BASTARD SPEEDWELL (*Veronica amethystina*)—General character of *Veronica*. Grows to 15". Deep blue flowers from July to November. Latest of all to bloom. Sun and average to poor soil.

WOOLLY SPEEDWELL (*Veronica incana*)—Foliage gray and woolly. Grows 2 ft. Sky-blue flowers July and August. Sun and average to poor soil.

COMB SPEEDWELL (*Veronica pectinata rosea*)—Leaves toothed, white and woolly of prostrate habit. Flowers many in racemes, rose-pink in color. Blooms August and September. Sun, average to poor soils.

ROSE HAREBELL SPEEDWELL (*Veronica Teucrium prostrata nana rosea*)—Small green leaves. Habit creeping. Rose flowers on tiny spike in May. Sun and average soil. Fine rock plant.

APRICOT QUEEN (*Viola*)—Large flowers of rich orange color. Blooms June to October. Fine for border or rock garden.

G. WERMIG (*Viola*)—Violet blue flowers and very early. June to October.

EUROPEAN YELLOW VIOLA (*Viola lutea splendens*)—Flower clear yellow.

ROYAL GEM—The best of the *Violas*. Very large, royal purple flowers on erect 6" stems. Fine picking variety.

All violas do well in average soil. In midsummer give the plants a severe cutting back so that new growth will form. You will be rewarded with an extra wealth of bloom.

PERENNIALS—Continued

ALL PLANTS 25c EACH EXCEPT AS NOTED

*ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS

Scientific Name	Scientific Name
ACHILLEA Millefolium roseum Ptarmatica, The Pearl	ASTER (Named Varieties) Cont'd. Pink Royal Queen Mary Royal Blue Sam Benham White Climax Ypres
ACONITUM <i>autumnale</i> Fischeri Wilsoni	ASTILBE Deutschland Gladstone <i>Queen Alexandra</i>
*AJUGA <i>genevensis</i>	AUBRETIA *deltoidea Leichtlini *hybrida
ALTHEA rosea—Pink, maroon, red, white, salmon, yellow	BAPTISIA australis
ALYSSUM *rostratum *saxatile compactum	BELAMCANDA <i>chinensis</i>
ANCHUSA *angustifolia italica var. Dropmore *myosotidiflora	BOCCONIA cordata
ANTHEMIS tinctoria <i>tinctoria Perry's var.</i>	BOLTONIA asteroides
AQUILEGIA *alpina <i>atrocaerulea</i> caerulea caerulea hybrids *flabellata nana alba <i>Kelway's long-spurred hybrids</i> <i>Scott Elliott spurred hybrids</i> Skinneri <i>alpina floro-plena</i>	*CALAMINTHA alpina
ARABIS *alpina nana compacta *alpina nana compacta rosea	CAMPANULA *carpatica *carpatica alba *garganica <i>Medium—Blue, lilac, pink, white</i> Medium calycanthema *persicifolia *persicifolia alba *persicifolia alba <i>Backhousei</i> *persicifolia flore-pleno *persicifolia flore-pleno alba *persicifolia flore-pleno <i>Pfitzer's</i> *persicifolia grandiflora *rotundifolia
ARENARIA *ceriscifolia *montana	CASSIA <i>marilandica</i>
ARMERIA *formosa *Lauchiana	CENTUREA dealbata macrocephala montana montana alba
ARTEMISIA lactiflora Silver King	CEPHALARIA tatarica
*ASCLEPIAS tuberosa	*CERASTIUM tomentosum
ASTER *alpinus	CHEIRANTHUS *Allionii *linifolia
*Amellus roseus <i>luteus hybrids</i> *Mauve Cushion ptarmicoides <i>subcaeruleus</i>	CHRYSANTHEMUM coccineum (asst'd) Leucanthemum maximum Named hardy varieties Barbara Cumming <i>Daybreak</i> <i>Ethel</i> Frances Whittlesey Gypsy Girl <i>Jean Cumming</i> <i>Metzi</i>
ASTER (named varieties) Anita Ballard Elta Enfant de Vitris Felthan Blue Freedom Grey Lady Heather Glow King of the Belgians Mrs. McCudden October Dawn	

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

ALL PLANTS 25c EACH EXCEPT AS NOTED

*ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS

Scientific Name		Scientific Name	
CHRYSANTHEMUM		*GLOBULARIA trichosantha	
Mrs. J. W. Martin		GYPSOPHILA Bristol Fairy	
Mrs. L. Birchard		*cerastioides	
October Dawn		*repens	
October Girl		*repens rosea	
R. Marion Hatton		HELENIUM autumnale superbum	
Ruth Cumming		HELIANTHEMUM *citrinum	
Ruth Hatton		*Fireball	
Silver Lining		*mutabile	
Vivid		HELLEBORUS see Broadleaf Evergreens	
Yellow Gem		HELIOPSIS helianthoides Pitcheriana	
CLEMATIS *integrifolia		scabra zinniaeflora	
recta		HEMEROCALLIS Dumortierii	
*CONVALLARIA majalis		fulva Kwanso	
COREOPSIS lanceolata		*HEUCHERA hybrids	
DELPHINIUM Belladonna		HIBISCUS moscheutos (red and white)	
Bellamosum		HOSTA caerulea	
Summer Cloud		lancifolia variegata	
Wrexham hybrids		IBERIS *gibraltarica	
DIANTHUS barbatus		*sempervirens	
White, Scarlet Beauty, Dark Maroon,		INCARVILLEA Delavayi	
Newport Pink, Holborn Glory		INULA *ensifolia	
DIANTHUS barbatus		Royleana	
*(Dwarf mixed)		IRIS *cristata	
*caesius		*Forrestii	
*caryophyllus (Double Asst'd;		germanica hybrids	
White, pink, red, scarlet)		Albert Victor	
*deltoides albus		Ambassadeur	
*deltoides Brilliant		Darius	
*plumarius nanus (Double Mixed)		Gertrude	
DICENTRA *formosa	50c	George J. Tribolet	
spectabilis	50c	Gold Imperial	50c
DICTAMNUS fraxinella		Harmony	
DIGITALIS Giant Shirley mixed		Honorabilis	
Lutzie hybrid mixed		Lochinvar	
DORONICUM caucasicum		Mother of Pearl	
ECHINOPS Ritro		Mrs. Cuthbertson	
ERIGERON *Coulteri		Mrs. H. Darwin	
*multiradiatus roseus		Pariensis	
*ERINUS alpinus		Rota	
ERYNGIUM Heldreichi		Rose Unique	
planum		Silver Queen	
EUPATORIUM Fraseri		Sir Galahad	
GAILLARDIA grandiflora		Intermedia hybrids	
GALEGA officinalis nana rosea		Charmont	
*GENTIANA Andrewsii		Crimson King	
GEUM *Mrs. Bradshaw		Fritjof	
*Lady Stratheden		Ingebord	
		Kaempferi hybrids	
		Amethyst	

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

ALL PLANTS 25c EACH EXCEPT AS NOTED

*ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS

Scientific Name		Scientific Name
IRIS—Continued		
Caprice		Midseason
Carlton Childs		Armand Rosseau .....50c
<i>Doris Childs</i>		Canari .....50c
<i>Fascination</i>		Canary Plume .....50c
Mt. Hood		Delicatissima .....50c
Pyramid		<i>Duchess de Nemours</i> .....50c
Purple and Gold		Duchess d'Orleans .....50c
<i>Red Riding Hood</i>		<i>Festiva Maxima</i> .....50c
Temple Flower		grandiflora rosea .....50c
*pumila		Karl Rosenfield .....75c
siberica var. lactea		L'Eclatante .....60c
siberica var. orientalis		Mme. Bollet .....50c
Snow Queen		Mme. Crousse .....60c
Superba		Mme. Emile Lemoine .....50c
KNIPHOFIA		
LAMIUM *maculatum		
*maculatum album		Mrs. Key .....50c
*LEONTOPODIUM alpinum		Primevere .....50c
LIATRIS spicata		Rubra Triumphans .....50c
LILIUM auratum	30c	Late
canadense		Eugene Verdier .....50c
candidum	30c	Fragrans .....50c
philadelphicum		Le Cygne .....75c
regale		Livingstone .....50c
tigrinum		Louis Van Houttei .....50c
LINUM *flavum		Marechal Vaillant .....50c
*perenne		Solange .....35c
LOBELIA cardinalis		PAPAVER *nudicaule (mixed)
cardinalis Queen Victoria		orientale (hybrids)
siphilitica		Crimped Beauty
LYCHNIS *alpina		Immaculata
chalcedonia carnea		Jennie Mawson
Coronaria		Orange Queen
Coronaria alba		Perry's White
Viscaria splendens		Princess Ena
MONARDA didyma		Royal Scarlet
fistulosa		PARDANTHUS—See Belamcanda
*MUEHLENBECKIA nana .....30c		PENTSTEMON *caeruleus
*MYOSOTIS dissitiflora "Perfection"		Digitalis
*NEPETA Mussini		*glaber
*NIEREMBERGIA rivularis		Torreyi
OENOTHERA fruticosa major		*Blue Gem
PAEONIA		PHALARIS arundinacea variegata
Early Varieties		PHLOX *amoena
Agnes Mary Kelway .....50c		*divaricata Laphamii
Mme. Auguste Dessert .....50c		*ovata caroliniana
Mme. de Verneville .....50c		*subulata
Mme. Jules Dessert .....50c		*subulata Vivid
Umbellata rosea .....50c		*subulata alba
		*subulata lilacina
		suffuticosa Miss Verboom
		Named Hybrids
		B. Compte

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

PERENNIALS—Continued

ALL PLANTS 25c EACH EXCEPT AS NOTED

*ROCK GARDEN PLANTS

NEW VARIETIES IN ITALICS

Scientific Name	Scientific Name
PHLOX — <i>Cont'd</i>	SEMPERVIVUM *Albertii
Commander-in-Chief	*arachnoideum
<i>Enchantress</i>	*globiferum
<i>Europa</i>	*soboliferum
Jeanne d'Arc	*tectorum
Johnson's Favorite	SENECIO clivorum, " <i>Othello</i> "
Jules Breton	SIDALCEA candida
Orchid Queen	* SILENE Schafta
<i>Rheinlander</i>	* STACHYS lanata
Widar	STATICE latifolia
W. Kesselring	coccinea
PHYSALIS Francheti	STOKESIA cyanea
PHYSOSTEGIA virginica	cyanea alba
PLATYCODON grandiflorum (blue)	THALICTRUM *adiantifolium
grandiflorum alba	aquilegifolium
grandiflorum <i>Mariesii</i>	glaucum
POLEMONIUM *caeruleum " <i>Prima Donna</i> "	minus saxatile
Richardsonii	THERMOPSIS caroliniana
* POTENTILLA Macnabiana	THYMUS *citriodorus
PRIMULA *Auricula (hybrids mixed)	*citriodorus aureus
*cortusoides	*serpyllum comosus
RANUNCULUS repens pleniflorus	*serpyllum lanuginosus
RUDBECKIA laciniata	TRADESCANTIA virginiana
purpurea	TRADESCANTIA virginiana rosea
subtomentosa	TROLLIUS *europaeus
SALVIA azurea	*europaeus Orange Prince
* SANTOLINA incana	*Ledebouri .....50c
* SAPONARIA ocymoides	TUNICA Saxifraga
SAXIFRAGA *cordifolia	*Saxifraga alba
*hybrida " <i>Carpet of Flowers</i> "	VALERIANA officinalis
SCABIOSA caucasica	VERONICA amethystina
japonica	*incana
SEDUM *acre	Maritima subsessilis
*album	*pectinata rosea
*altissimum	*repens
*anglicum	spicata
*arborescens	*Teucrium
*dasyphyllum	*Teucrium prostrata nana
*lydium	*Teucrium prostrata nana rosea
*Middendorffianum	*Teucrium rupestre
*rupestre Forsterianum	*Trehani
*murale	* VINCA minor—see Broad Leaved Evergreens
*nicaense	VIOLA *Apricot Queen
*oreganum	*cornuta G. Wermig
*rupestris	*Jersey Gem
*sarmentosum	*lutea splendens
*sexangulare	*mixed
*Sieboldii	*odorata Rosina
*spectabile	*Royal Gem
*stoloniferum	YUCCA see Broad Leaved Evergreens
*tenuifolium	

Three of any 25c variety 60c

Fifty plants, your selection, at least 3 of a variety \$ 9.00

One Hundred " " " " " " " " " 18.00

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

ROSES

The Rose "Queen of Flowers" has always been held in high esteem by man down through the years. This family has had more individual attention from a horticultural standpoint than any other. As a result, varieties in many colors and types of growth are available in ever increasing numbers. We have the reputation for the QUALITY of our Roses, of which we are very proud.

Many people seem to have difficulty in raising good Roses, and with first class stock as a basis, we believe much of the difficulty is in the planting and care. We want you to succeed with and enjoy your Roses to the utmost. Therefore, instead of discussing the different varieties, we are giving you quite explicit directions as to the planting and care of the various classes.

Generally speaking, Roses prefer good soil, good drainage and a sunny position. They must be fed, sprayed and given reasonable care. In preparing the bed, spread a generous coating of natural manure and spade in as deeply as possible. Bone meal at the rate of 15 lbs. per 100 sq. ft. thoroughly worked into the soil, spring and fall will give excellent results. A few pounds of land plaster will help sweeten the soil.

Being heavy feeders, Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Roses should be planted by themselves, where soil may be fertilized and cultivated as it should be. As to the planting season in this section, we feel that fall is as good if not a better time to plant all types. In fall the plants are freshly dug and the roots take hold at once. Fall plants are usually ready for transplanting from October 15th to December 1.

Hybrid Tea or Everblooming Roses should be planted at least 18" apart each way. Set Rose so that union of stub and canes is one to one and one half inches below ground level. Great care must be taken that the roots are spread out; not crowded into a small hole. Remove all but three or four strongest canes and trim about 6". Hill up soil about plant as high as possible. After ground is frozen, mulch hollows with leaves or other material available. We prefer marsh hay as it is clean, does not pack and is easily kept in place. These directions apply to established plantings also.

In spring planting, set the plants the same way and hill up dirt for a week or two to prevent excessive drying of canes by the wind, and to give roots an opportunity to become established. The lack of this one step in planting will account for a major share of the losses sustained by Rose lovers. In July, Roses take a short rest and if one will cut back the extra long new canes, they will be rewarded with much extra bloom in fall.

In established or fall planted gardens one should not be hasty in removing protection in spring. Work over the mulch allowing it to dry out gradually. When danger of frost is over, remove mulch and level off the bed. Thin out all dead wood and weak canes. Trim each cane to two buds.

Hybrid Perpetuals take exactly the same treatment as above except in pruning and the planting distance. Place Perpetuals 3 feet apart each way. The first year after planting do not expect too much of Perpetuals as they must make considerable new wood before blooming well. If one prefers a low bush, trim back to 1½ ft in fall. In spring cut back dead wood and trim to six buds or approximately 12". For tall plants cut back to two feet in fall and 18" the following spring. With old plants one will have to use discretion as old plants grow very tall, the best way to bring them back to normal condition is by removing some of the oldest wood clear to the ground each year. This should be done immediately after flowering. New canes should spring up from the ground. Make all cuts 1/8" in front of a bud.

ROSES—Continued

Polyantha and Rugosa Roses require little trimming other than to remove dead wood each year. Winter mulch Polyantha as for Hybrid Teas. Rugosa types require no winter mulch. Polyantha Roses are dwarf growing and should be used for bedding or borders. Plant 18" apart. Rugosa types should be planted at least three to four feet apart. Fertilize as for Hybrid Tea Roses.

Climbing Roses offer two types. Strong growing called Ramblers and medium growing or Pillar. Plant both types six feet apart or individually. Pillar type is best where area to be covered is limited. Plenty of fertilizer should be used with both but winter mulch is not necessary. The amount of trimming will depend upon the use of the plant. When used as a dense coverage only straggling shoots and dead wood should be removed and this may be done any time during the year. If one desires more heavy, long stemmed bloom, cut the old brown canes immediately after blooming. Tie canes as they develop. Pillar types require only the removal of stragglers and dead wood in spring.

The next important step is to start spraying immediately when the leaves appear. The same rules for spraying apply to all Roses. Keep the foliage protected, and the numerous pests will stay away. Aphis and Rose Bugs may be kept away with a solution of Black Leaf 40, one teaspoonful per gallon of water. One ounce of dissolved soap will help its adhering qualities. Aphis seldom attack any but the new, succulent tips, therefore it is easier and more thorough to wash the tips in the solution held in a shallow container. This method actually removes Aphis from the plant rather than killing by contact. Watch the new growth and common sense will determine when to act. If troubled with discolored spots or mildew on the leaves, apply Bordeaux Mixture, 2½ ounces per gallon of water. Flowers of Sulphur will take care of mildew also. Fill a cloth bag and rap lightly with a stick so that powder falls on leaves. This is best applied in the morning when dew is on. Rose bugs seem to prefer the blooms on which to feed and the old remedy of knocking the bugs into a pan of kerosene, still seems the best method.

Roses require plenty of water at blooming time. Set up hose or sprinkler, and allow it to run for a considerable time in one place until ground is thoroughly wet. Continue until entire bed has been covered. Frequency will depend on season and local conditions. Water in the morning, NEVER in the evening, if you would avoid mildew.

Assuming that plants have been properly cared for, many still fail to secure good bloom, either in size or quality. Here is a good tip which may help. When picking bloom observe whether leaves below flower have three or five leaflets. Cut so that there are two leaves of five leaflets each left on stalk. If Rose is not strong enough to produce leaves with five leaflets, then it is not strong enough to produce good bloom. By cutting in this manner, plant produces more and better flowers. Try it this coming season and compare results.

Now that you have all this data before you, there should be no fear in planting any amount of Roses.

As a special inducement, perhaps to try again or to make a first beginning we are making a special offer as follows:

SPECIAL OFFER

ANY 10, SIXTY CENT ROSES FOR \$5.00

(We reserve the right to substitute the nearest variety in case of shortage.)

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

ROSES—Continued

HYBRID TEA AND PERNETIANA EVERBLOOMING

All 2-Year Budded Stock; 60c Each except as noted

Aspirant Marcel Rouyer	Bronze apricot	
Betty	Buff-pink	
Betty Uprichard	Orange-carmine	
Caledonia	White	80c
Charles K. Douglas	Crimson-scarlet	
Charles P. Kilham	Orange-red	
Columbia	Bright pink	
Duchess of Wellington	Saffron	
Edel	Ivory-white	
Edward Mawley	Dark red	
Etoile de France	Crimson	
Etoile de Holland	Deep red	
Francis Scott Key	Deep red	
Frank W. Dunlop	Rose-pink	
General MacArthur	Crimson	
Golden Ophelia	Yellow	
Gruss an Teplitz	Crimson	
Jonkheer J. L. Mock	Carmine-pink	
Kaiserin Augusta Victoria	White	
Killarney Queen	Pink	
Killarney Dble. White	Silvery-rose	
Lady Alice Stanley	Pink	
Lady Pirrie	Coppery-fawn	
Mme. Butterfly	Light pink	
Mme. Caroline Testout	Satiny rose	
Mme. Edouard Herriot	Orange-red	
Mme. Jules Bouche	Blush-white	
Mme. Leon Pain	Salmon-pink	
Mrs. Aaron Ward	Gold and pink	
Mrs. A. R. Waddell	Bronze-pink	
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge	Buff-yellow	
Mrs. Charles Bell	Shell pink	
Mrs. Henry Morse	Yellow-pink	80c
Mrs. Erskine P. Thom	Canary yellow	
Ophelia	Cream white and pink	
Padre	Copper scarlet	
President Herbert Hoover	Pink-scarlet-yellow	80c
Radiance	Rose pink	
Red Radiance	Rose red	
Rev. F. Page Roberts	Golden yellow and red	
Souvenir de Claudius Pernet	Yellow	

5-50 of a variety deduct 10%

50-100 of a variety deduct 20%

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

ROSES—Continued

Souvenir de Georges Pernet	Orange pink
Talisman	Copper red
Wilhelm F. Kordes	Golden fawn, orange pink
William F. Dreer	Golden salmon
Willowmere	Pink

POLYANTHA

All 60c Each

Ellen Poulsen	Rose pink
Ideal	Velvety crimson
Miss Edith Cavell	Semi-dble. scarlet white eye
Mme. Norbert Levavasseur	Crimson
Orleans	Geranium pink, white center
Triomphe Orleanais	Cherry red, white center

HYBRID PERPETUAL

All 60c Each

Alfred Colomb	Light crimson
Captain Hayward	Scarlet
Earl of Dufferin	Velvety crimson
Everest	Ivory white .....80c
Frau Karl Druschki	White
General Jacqueminot	Scarlet
George Ahrends	Soft pink
George Dickson	Dark red
J. B. Clark	Red, shaded maroon
Magna Charta	Bright pink
Margaret Dickson	White, rose center
Marshall P. Wilder	Cherry red
Mme. Albert Barbier	Fawn-yellow
Mrs. John Laing	Clear pink
Paul Neyron	Lilac rose
Prince Camille de Rohan	Dark crimson
Soleil d'Or	Orange, gold and pink
Ulrich Brunner	Carmine red

CLIMBING

All 50c each

Alida Lovett	Shell pink, semi-dble.
American Pillar	Single pink
Aviateur Bleriot	Light yellow
Breeze Hill	White, yellow, rose and apricot
Christine Wright	Large pink
Climbing American Beauty	Carmine
Climbing K. A. Victoria	White
Crimson Rambler	Red

5-50 of a variety deduct 10%

50-100 of a variety deduct 20%

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

ROSES—Continued

CLIMBING

Dorothy Perkins	Shell pink
“ “	White
Dr. Huey	Dark red
Dr. Van Fleet	Pale pink
Emily Gray	Golden buff, semi-dble.
Eugene Jacquet	Carmine
Excelsa	Double scarlet
Flower of Fairfield	Red, white base
Gardenia	Orange yellow
Jacotte	Apricot
Marie Gouchault	Salmon rose
Mary Lovett	Waxy white
Mary Wallace	Bright pink
Mme. Gregoire Staechelin	Delicate pink
Paul's Scarlet Climber	Scarlet
Primrose	Yellow
Rosarie	Deep pink
Shower of Gold	Golden yellow
Silver Moon	White
Star of Persia	Yellow
Tausendschon	Cream white to rose
W. C. Egan	Double pink

HYBRID RUGOSA

All 60c Each

Bergers Erfolg	Crimson
Blanc Double de Coubert	White
F. J. Grootendorst	Bright red
Hansa	Crimson
Pink Grootendorst	Pink
Rosarie de l'Hay	Dark red
Sarah Van Fleet	Pink
Sir Thomas Lipton	White

SPECIAL

All 60c Each

Rosa blanda	Pink
Rosa hugonis	Yellow
Persian Yellow	Yellow
Rosa rugosa	Pink
Rosa setigera	Rose
Rosa Wichuriana	White

5-50 of a variety deduct 10%

50-100 of a variety deduct 20%

FRUITS

In times like these, when each of us must figure carefully where our money is to be spent and where we can get the greatest value for each dollar, we, as a nursery, are led to ponder why more home owners do not invest a little of their money in small fruits for home use.

Contrary to general opinion, it is not difficult to raise the various fruits. Many have neglected to plant them because of the trimming and spraying involved. The average soil in this section is producing excellent fruits. Trimming of trees is simple for the main points involved are the removal of cross branches to keep growth of the tree open, letting in the sun and air, and the removal of sucker growth on trunk and branches. To be sure fruit trees have to be sprayed for good clean fruit, but there are many good sprays available and they can be obtained in such small quantities that the expense is very little. Extensive spraying equipment is not necessary and the average small home sprayer is entirely adequate. Any good nurseryman from whom you purchase material will gladly advise you how to plant and care for fruits.

Fruit trees have an aesthetic value as well as an economic one. They are fine for shade and as beautiful in flower and fruit as any ornamental tree can hope to be. From the purchaser's standpoint, they are more reasonable and yield some concrete return on the investment. An apple or two, a peach, plum or cherry, placed here and there about the yard will pay good dividends on the first yield even though one has to wait a few years for them to develop. There are many dwarf varieties now available, which begin to bear within two years after planting. They can be planted closely and take up little room.

Set aside a small space for a grape or two, which by the way, is one of the finest vines for a screen, trellis or pergola. It will give a fine fresh delicacy for the table.

A few plants of the different berries will furnish all the fresh fruit one can use and bring a return at once. After all there is no fruit quite like the fresh fruit that may be picked in one's own garden.

For many years The Barnes Brothers Nursery Company has been a national headquarters for fruit trees. Raised in our difficult northern climate, the trees succeed well in any section of the country. You will make no mistake in purchasing our stock, and we are willing and able to give full directions as to how to secure results.

We advise you to look over our list carefully and discover for how small a sum you may secure a small home orchard this spring.

Make up an assortment, send in your order and any questions that bother you, and we will take care of you promptly and well.

FRUIT TREE COMBINATION

One each any STANDARD Apple, Pear, Plum, Peach and Cherry of the largest size 2 year stock Price \$2.35

MIXED FRUIT COMBINATION

Two trees your choice of STANDARD fruit trees. One Grape (except Caco) and Blackberry 10, any Raspberry 10 (except Columbian) any Strawberry 25 Price \$2.49

MIXED SMALL FRUIT COMBINATION

First Choice

Any 3 Grapes (except Caco) any Blackberry 10, any Raspberry 10 (except Columbian) and Strawberry 25, Asparagus 2yr. 25, Rhubarb one root. Price \$2.98

Second Choice

Any one Grape (except Caco) any Blackberry 5, and Raspberry 5 (except Columbian) Asparagus 2 yr., Rhubarb one root.. Price \$1.95

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

APPLES

All trees examined by Dr. J. K. Shaw of the Mass. Fruit Growers' Association for trueness to name.

SUMMER

Standard	Standard & Dwarf
Duchess of Oldenburg	Red Astrachan
Early McIntosh	Red Gravenstein
Gravenstein	
Lodi	
Yellow Transparent	

AUTUMN

Standard	Standard & Dwarf
Fameuse or Snow	McIntosh
Fall Pippin	Pound Sweet
Milton	
Newtown Pippin	
Opalescent	
Wealthy	

WINTER

Standard	Standard & Dwarf
Jonathan	Baldwin
King	Cortland
Macoun	Delicious
Medina	Northern Spy
Red Spy	Rhode Island Greening
Rome Beauty	Roxbury Russet
Stayman Winesap	
Tolman Sweet	
Wagener	
Richared	

CRAB APPLES

Hyslop
Transcendent

PRICES

	Standard	Each	10	100
2 yr. 11/16 in and up, 5-7' .....		.55	5.00	40.00
2 yr. 9/16-11/16 in. 4-6' .....		.45	4.00	30.00
2 yr. 7/16-9/16 in. 4-5' .....		.35	3.00	20.00
1 yr. 4-5' .....		.45	4.00	30.00
1 yr. 3-4' .....		.35	3.00	20.00

DWARF

2 yr. 5/8 in. and upEach .85; 10, \$7.65

RICHARED DELICIOUS

(One and Two-Year Trees Available

	1-11	12-24	25-49	50-99	100-399
	each	each	each	each	each
5-7'	\$1.00	\$.80	\$.65	\$.55	\$.50
4-5' .....	.90	.75	.50	.50	.45
3-4' .....	.85	.70	.55	.45	.40

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

APPLES—Continued

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one variety and size is ordered.
5 of a variety and size at 10 rate; 50, at 100 rate; 300 at 1,000 rate. 1,000 lot
prices on request.

CHERRIES

Standard Only. Mazzard roots.

Sour	Sweet
Early Richmond	Bing
English Morello	Black Tartarian
Montmorency	Governor Wood
	Napoleon Bigarreau
	Schmidt's Bigarreau
	Seneca
	Windsor
	Yellow Spanish

PRICES

	Each	10	100
11/16 in. cal. and up 5-7'	\$.65	\$5.00	\$35.00
9/16-11/6 in. cal. 4-6' .....	.50	4.00	25.00
7/16-1-9/16 in. cal. 3-4' .....	.40	3.00	15.00

PEACHES

Belle of Georgia	Hiley
Brackett	Iron Mountain
Carman	J. H. Hale
Champion	Late Crawford
Crosby	Lizzie
Cumberland	Mountain Rose
Early Crawford	Nectar
Early Elberta	Old Mixon
Elberta	Radiance
Golden Jubilee	Rochester
Greensboro	Stump of the World

PRICES

	Each	10	100
9/16 in. cal. 4-6'	\$.45	\$4.00	\$30.00
7/16 in. cal. 3-4' .....	.35	3.00	20.00

5 of one variety and size at 10 rate
50 " " " " " " 100 "
300 " " " " " " 1000 "

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one
variety and size is ordered.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

PEARS

Standard
 Anjou
 Beurre Bosc
 Beurre Clairgeau
 Duchesse d'Angouleme
 Kieffer
 Lawrence
 Wilder Early

Standard & Dwarf
 Bartlett
 Clapp's Favorite
 Seckel

PRICES Standard

	Each	10	100
11/16 in. cal. and up, 5-7'	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
9/16-11/16 in. cal., 4-6' .....	.50	4.00	30.00
1/2-9/16 in. cal., 3-4' .....	.40	3.00	20.00

DWARF

2 yr. 5/8 in. in cal., 4-5' Each, 70c; 10, \$6.50

5 of one variety and size at 10 rate
 50 " " " " " " 100 "
 300 " " " " " " 1000 "

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one
 variety and size is ordered.

PLUMS

Japanese Varieties
 Abundance
 Burbank
 Satsuma
 Wickson

European Varieties
 Bradshaw
 Fellemborg
 German Prune
 Lombard
 Reine Claude
 Shropshire Damson

PRICES

	Each	10	100
11/16 in. cal. and up, 5-7'	\$.60	\$5.00	\$40.00
9/16-11/16 in. cal., 4-6' .....	.50	4.00	35.00
7/16-9/16 in. cal., 3-4' .....	.40	3.00	25.00

5 of one variety and size at 10 rate
 50 " " " " " " 100 "
 300 " " " " " " 1000 "

Quantity prices apply only when a quantity of one
 variety and size is ordered.

QUINCES

Champion
 Orange

PRICE

	Each	10	100
9/16 in. cal. and up, 4-5'	\$.60	\$5.50	\$40.00

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

ASPARAGUS

Mary Washington—1 yr. roots:.....	100, \$1.50	1000, \$10.00
2 yr. roots:.....	25, \$1.00	100, 3.00
		1000, 20.00

GRAPES
All 2 Yr. Stock

	PRICES		
	Each	10	100
Brighton	\$.40	\$3.50	\$30.00
Caco .....	.50	4.50	
Campbell's Early .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Concord .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Delaware .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Green Mountain .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Moore's Early .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Niagara .....	.30	2.50	20.00
Worden .....	.30	2.50	20.00

BLACKBERRIES

	PRICES	
Eldorado	10, \$	.45
Mersereau	100,	4.00
Snyder	1000,	35.00
Lucretia (Dewberry)		

RASPBERRIES

	PRICES		
	10	100	1000
Columbian	\$.90	\$8.00	\$75.00
Cuthbert .....	.45	4.00	35.00
King .....	.45	4.00	35.00
Latham .....	.45	4.00	35.00
Plum Farmer .....	.45	4.00	35.00
St. Regis Everbearing .....	.45	4.00	35.00

STRAWBERRIES

Brandywine	Senator Dunlap
Chesapeake	William Belt
Gibson	Champion
Glen Mary	Mastodon
Howard 17	Progressive
Marshall	} Everbearing

PRICES	
25 —	\$.80
100 —	2.00
1000 —	12.00

RHUBARB

Myatt's Linnaeus	20c Each; \$1.50-10; \$10.00-100
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MULBERRIES—see Morus alba tatarica Page 12.
NUT TREES—see Juglans Page 11.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

LAWN SEED AND FERTILIZER

Recently people have come to realize the major importance of a good lawn in completing the landscape setting. This has been the direct cause of much research in regard to lawn building and care and the proper seed and fertilizer.

We have had so many requests for data and materials for this work, that we have added an excellent line of LAWN SEED and FOOD.

We shall be glad to advise you about your problems by letter, or better call at the nursery where we can talk the matter over. Data, which gives complete information as to building and care of lawns, may be had for the asking.

We are concentrating on O. M. SCOTT & SONS products, which we find by actual experience to be of a high standard and in which you may safely place complete confidence.

SCOTT'S LAWN SEED AND TURF BUILDER PARCEL POST OR EXPRESS PREPAID.

Regular Mixture

Suitable for open, sunny lawns. Contains mostly Kentucky Blue with some mixed Bent, Redtop & Fescue.

90% plus Purity and Germination.

1 lb.	\$.55
5 "	2.50
10 "	4.75
25 "	11.25
50 "	23.75
100 "	40.00

Shady Mixture

Special mixture of shade tolerant grasses, mostly Poa Trivialis.

1 lb.	\$.70
3 "	2.00
5 "	3.25
10 "	6.00
25 "	14.50
50 "	27.50

Bent Seed

For seeding new or reseeding established lawns. Makes a very fine turf.

90% Plus Purity and Germination.

1 lb.	\$1.40
3 "	4.00
5 "	6.50
10 "	12.50

Larger quantities \$1.20 per lb.

Creeping Bent Stolons

Chopped roots and runners which are used instead of seed. Ready to apply. Sold on basis of planting area.

For 500 sq. ft. of planting area	\$10.00
For 1,000 " " " " " "	17.50
For 10,000 " " and up, per 1,000 sq. ft.	16.00

Apply seed at the rate of 5 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. for new work; one-half that amount for reseeding.

SCOTT'S TURF BUILDER

TURF BUILDER is a special food for lawns. Because of its high concentration it goes twice as far as ordinary plant foods. Use only 10 lbs. per 1,000 sq. ft. on established lawns, per application. Apply April, May and September. New lawns require 20 lbs. when preparing seed bed. Full directions in each bag. An extra application in midsummer is recommended for shady places.

TURF BUILDER

25 lb. bag	\$ 2.00
50 " "	3.50
100 " "	6.00
500 " "	25.00
Per ton	90.00

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

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Oriental	<i>orientalis</i>	3
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Campion, White	<i>Lychnis Coronaria alba</i>	26
Candytuft, Evergreen	<i>Iberis sempervirens</i>	25
Candytuft, Gibraltar	<i>Iberis gibraltarica</i>	25
Canterbury Bells	<i>Campanula Medium</i>	24
Cardinalflower	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i>	26
Carnation	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	25
Catchfly	<i>Silene Schafta</i>	27
Catnip	<i>Nepeta Mussini</i>	26
Centaurea, Globe	<i>Centaurea macrocephala</i>	24
Centaurea, Persian	<i>Centaurea dealbata</i>	24
Christmas Rose	See Broadleaved Evergreens	6
Chrysanthemum, Hardy	Chrysanthemum, Named Hardy	24-25
Chrysanthemum, Pyrenees	<i>Chrysanthemum maximum</i>	24
Cinquefoil, Macnab	<i>Potentilla Macnabiana</i>	27
Clematis, Dwarf	<i>Clematis integrifolia</i>	25
Clematis, Ground	<i>Clematis recta</i>	25

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Coneflower, Purple	<i>Rudbeckia purpurea</i>	27
Coneflower, Sweet	<i>Rudbeckia subtomentosa</i>	27
Columbine, Alpine	<i>Aquilegia alpina atrocaerulea</i>	24
Columbine, Colorado	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i>	24
Columbine, Mexican	<i>Aquilegia Skinneri</i>	24
Columbine, White Fan	<i>Aquilegia flabellata nana alba</i>	24
Coralbells	<i>Heuchera</i>	25
Coreopsis	<i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i>	25
Cupflower	<i>Nierembergia rivularis</i>	26
Daisy, Globe	<i>Globularia trichosantha</i>	25
Daisy, Oxeye	<i>Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum</i>	24
Daylily	<i>Hemerocallis</i>	25
Deadnettle, Spotted	<i>Lamium maculatum</i>	26
Deadnettle, White Spotted	<i>Lamium maculatum album</i>	26
Dragonhead, False	<i>Physostegia virginica</i>	27
Edelweiss	<i>Leontopodium alpinum</i>	26
Evening-primrose	<i>Oenothera fruticosa major</i>	26
Flax, Golden	<i>Linum flavum</i>	26
Flax, Perennial	<i>Linum perenne</i>	26
Fleabane, Coulter	<i>Erigeron Coulteri</i>	25
Fleabane, Himalyan	<i>Erigeron multiradiatus roseus</i>	25
Forget-Me-Not, Swiss	<i>Myosotis dissitiflora Perfection</i>	26
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis</i>	25
Funkia	<i>Hosta</i>	25
Gaillardia	<i>Gaillardia grandiflora</i>	25
Gasplant	<i>Dictamnus fraxinella</i>	25
Gayfeather, Spike	<i>Liatris spicata</i>	26
Gentian, Closed	<i>Gentiana Andrewsii</i>	25
Globeflower, Common	<i>Trollius europaeus</i>	27
Globeflower, Ledebour	<i>Trollius Ledebouri</i>	27
Globeflower, Orange Prince	<i>Trollius europaeus Orange Prince</i>	27
Globethistle, Steel	<i>Echinops Ritro</i>	25
Gloxinia, Hardy	<i>Incarvillea Delavayi</i>	25
Goatflower	<i>Tunica Saxifraga</i>	27
Goatsrue	<i>Galega officinalis nana rosea</i>	25
Gold, Basket of	<i>Alyssum saxatile compactum</i>	24
Golden Glow	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>	27
Goldmoss	<i>Sedum acre</i>	27
Grass, Ribbon	<i>Phalaris arundinacea variegata</i>	26
Groundsel	<i>Senecio clivorum Othello</i>	27
Gypsophila, Creeping	<i>Gypsophila repens</i>	25
Gypsophila, Mouse-ear	<i>Gypsophila cerastioides</i>	25
Harebell	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>	24
Heliopsis, Pitcher	<i>Heliopsis helianthoides Pitcheriana</i>	25
Heliopsis, Zinnia	<i>Heliopsis scabra zinniaeflora</i>	25
Heliotrope, Garden	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>	27
Hen-and-Chickens	<i>Sempervivum soboliferum</i>	27
Hollyhock	<i>Althea rosea</i>	24
Houseleek, Globe	<i>Sempervivum globiferum</i>	27
Houseleek, Roof	<i>Sempervivum tectorum</i>	27
Houseleek, Spiderweb	<i>Sempervivum arachnoideum</i>	27
Indigo, Wild False	<i>Baptisia australis</i>	24
Inula, Blackbud	<i>Inula Royleana</i>	25
Inula, Swordleaf	<i>Inula ensifolia</i>	25
Iris, Crested	<i>Iris cristata</i>	25
Iris, Dwarf	<i>Iris pumila</i>	26
Iris, German	<i>Iris germanica</i>	25
Iris, Intermediate	<i>Iris intermedia</i>	25
Iris, Japanese	<i>Iris Kaempferi</i>	25

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

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Iris, Siberian	<i>Iris siberica</i>	26
Iris, Yunnan	<i>Iris Forrestii</i>	25
Ladder, Jacob's	<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	27
Lantern, Chinese	<i>Physalis Francheti</i>	27
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i>	25
Lavender-cotton	<i>Santolina incana</i>	27
Lavender, Sea	<i>Statice</i>	27
Leopardbane, Caucasian	<i>Doronicum caucasicum</i>	25
Lily, Canada	<i>Lilium canadense</i>	26
Lily, Goldband	<i>Lilium auratum</i>	26
Lily, Madonna	<i>Lilium candidum</i>	26
Lily-of-the-valley	<i>Convallaria majalis</i>	25
Lily, Orange cup	<i>Lilium philadelphicum</i>	26
Lily, Royal	<i>Lilium regale</i>	26
Lily, Tiger	<i>Lilium tigrinum</i>	26
Liverbalsam, Alpine	<i>Erinus alpinus</i>	25
Lobelia, Large Blue	<i>Lobelia siphilitica</i>	26
Maltese Cross	<i>Lychnis chalcedonica carnea</i>	26
Meadowrue, Columbine	<i>Thalictrum aquilegifolium</i>	27
Meadowrue, Dusty	<i>Thalictrum glaucum</i>	27
Meadowrue, Low	<i>Thalictrum minus saxatile</i>	27
Meadowrue, Maidenhair	<i>Thalictrum adiantifolium</i>	27
Michaelmas Daisy	<i>Aster</i> (Named varieties)	24
Monkshood, Autumn	<i>Aconitum autumnale</i>	24
Monkshood, Azure	<i>Aconitum Fischeri</i>	24
Monkshood, Violet	<i>Aconitum Wilsoni</i>	24
Mountain-bluet	<i>Centaurea montana</i>	24
Mugwort, White	<i>Artemisia lactiflora</i>	24
Mullein-pink	<i>Lychnis Coronaria</i>	26
Needle, Adam's	See Broadleaved Evergreens	6
Painted Daisy	<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i>	24
Pentstemon, Blue	<i>Pentstemon glaber</i>	26
Pentstemon, Narrowleaf	<i>Pentstemon caeruleus</i>	26
Pentstemon, Torrey	<i>Pentstemon Torreyi</i>	26
Peony	<i>Paeonia</i>	26
Periwinkle	See Broadleaved Evergreens	6
Phlox, Amoena	<i>Phlox amoena</i>	26
Phlox, Hardy Garden	<i>Phlox</i> (Named Varieties)	26
Phlox, Lavender	<i>Phlox divaricata Laphamii</i>	26
Phlox, Lilac Moss	<i>Phlox subulata lilacina</i>	26
Phlox, Miss Verboom	<i>Phlox suffruticosa Miss Verboom</i>	26
Phlox, Mountain	<i>Phlox ovata caroliniana</i>	26
Phlox, Moss	<i>Phlox subulata</i>	26
Phlox, Vivid	<i>Phlox subulata Vivid</i>	26
Phlox, White Moss	<i>Phlox subulata alba</i>	26
Pink, Cheddar	<i>Dianthus caesius</i>	25
Pink, Clove	<i>Dianthus caryophyllus</i>	25
Pink, Grass	<i>Dianthus plumarius nanus</i>	25
Pink, Maiden	<i>Dianthus deltoides albus</i>	25
Pink, Brilliant Maiden	<i>Dianthus deltoides Brilliant</i>	25
Pink, Sea	<i>Armeria</i>	24
Plantainlily, Blue	<i>Hosta caerulea</i>	25
Plantainlily, Lanceleaf	<i>Hosta lancifolia variegata</i>	25
Poppy, Iceland	<i>Papaver nudicaule</i>	26
Poppy, Oriental	<i>Papaver orientale</i>	26
Prairiemallow	<i>Sidalcea candida</i>	27
Primrose, Bigleaf	<i>Primula cortusoides</i>	27
Pyrethrum	<i>Chrysanthemum coccineum</i>	24
Rockcress	<i>Arabis</i>	24

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Rockfoil	Saxifraga	27
Rockrose	Helianthemum	25
Rosemallow	Hibiscus moscheutos	25
Roundhead	Cephalaria tatarica	24
Sage, Azure	Salvia azurea	27
Sandwort	Arenaria ceriscifolia	24
Sandwort, Mountain	Arenaria montana	24
Savory, Alpine	Calamintha alpina	24
Saxifrage, Heartleaf	Saxifraga cordifolia	27
Scabiosa, Caucasian	Scabiosa caucasica	27
Scabiosa, Japanese	Scabiosa japonica	27
Sea Holly	Eryngium planum	25
Sea Holly, Lavender	Eryngium Heldreichi	25
Sea Lavender	Statice	27
Sea Pink	Armeria	24
Sedum, Middendorf	Sedum Middendorffianum	27
Senna, Wild	Cassia marilandica	24
Sneezewort, Great	Helenium autumnale superbum	25
Snow-in-Summer	Cerastium tomentosum	24
Speedwell, Bastard	Veronica amethystina	27
Speedwell, Clump	Veronica Maritima subsessilis	27
Speedwell, Rosy Comb	Veronica pectinata rosea	27
Speedwell, Creeping	Veronica repens	27
Speedwell, Golden	Veronica Trehani	27
Speedwell, Harebell	Veronica Teucrium prostrata nana	27
Speedwell, Rose Harebell	Veronica Teucrium prostrata nana rosea ..	27
Speedwell, Hungarian	Veronica Teucrium	27
Speedwell, Rock	Veronica Teucrium rupestris	27
Speedwell, Spike	Veronica spicata	27
Speedwell, Woolly	Veronica incana	27
Spiderwort, Virginia	Tradescantia virginiana	27
Spiderwort, Pink Virginia	Tradescantia virginiana rosea	27
Soapwort, Rock	Saponaria ocymoides	27
Star, Blazing	Liatris spicata	26
Stokesia	Stokesia	27
Stonecrop, Foster's	Sedum rupestre Fosterianum	27
Stonecrop, Hexagon	Sedum sexangulare	27
Stonecrop, Leafy	Sedum dasyphyllum	27
Stonecrop, Lydian	Sedum lydium	27
Stonecrop, Running	Sedum stoloniferum	27
Stonecrop, Showy	Sedum spectabile	27
Stonecrop, Siebold	Sedum Sieboldii	27
Stonecrop, Stringy	Sedum sarmentosum	27
Sundrop, Bush	Oenothera fruticosa major	26
Sunflower, False	Heliopsis	25
Sunrose	Helianthemum	25
Sunrose, Fickle	Helianthemum mutabile	25
Sweet William	Dianthus barbatus	25
Thermopsis, Carolina	Thermopsis caroliniana	27
Thoroughwort	Eupatorium Fraseri	25
Thrift	Armeria	27
Thyme, Golden	Thymus citrodorous aureus	27
Thyme, Lemon	Thymus citriodorus	27
Thyme, Mother of	Thymus serpyllum comosus	27
Thyme, Silver	Thymus citriodorus argenteus	27
Thyme, Woolly	Thymus serpyllum lanuginosus	27
Tickseed	Coreopsis lanceolata	25
Torchlily	Kniphofia	26

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.

Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

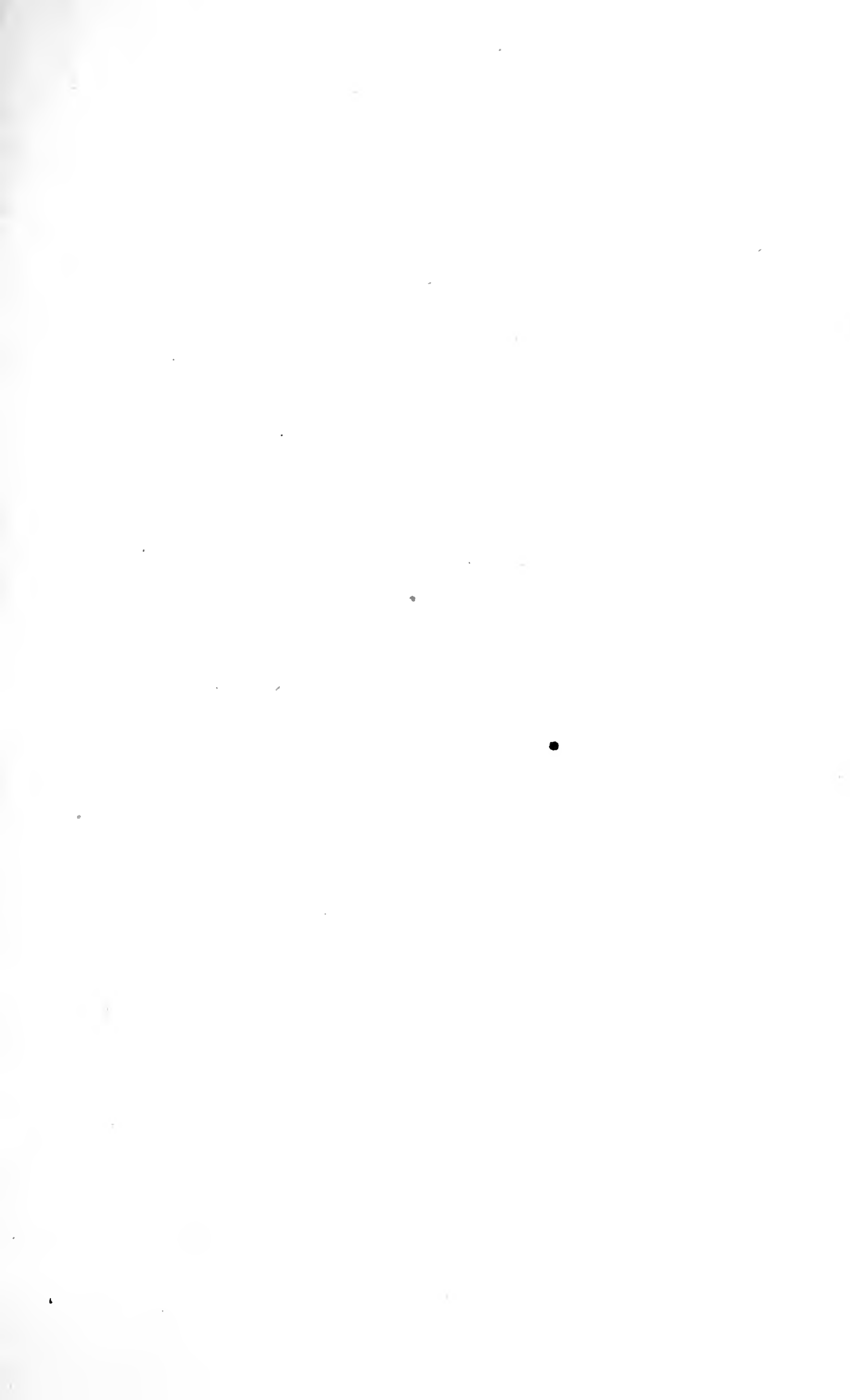
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COMMON NAME	SCIENTIFIC NAME	PAGE
Tritoma	Kniphofia	26
Tunicflower, White Saxifrage	Tunica Saxifraga alba	27
Valerian, Common	Valeriana officinalis	27
Viola, European Yellow	Viola lutea splendens	27
Viola, Sweet	Viola odorata Rosina	27
Wallflower, Roman	Erinus alpinus	25
Wallflower, Siberian	Cheiranthus Allionii	24
Whitecup	Nierembergia rivularis	26
Woundwort, Woolly	Stachys lanata	27
Wormwood	Artemisia	24
Yarrow, Rose	Achillea Millefolium roseum	24

ROSES	PAGE
Climbing	31-32
Hybrid Rugosa	32
Hybrid Perpetual	31
Hybrid Tea	30-31
Polyantha	31
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FRUIT	PAGE
Apples	34-35
Cherries	35
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MEMORANDUM



Plant Hardy New England Grown Plant Material

TERMS—Cash with order unless other arrangements are made. We will ship orders C. O. D., providing twenty-five per cent of total amount is sent with order. Interest at legal rates will be charged on overdue accounts.

ORDER EARLY—Order immediately, if possible. Late orders are subject to the hazards of being handled in a rush. Moreover, some varieties or sizes may be sold out, causing disappointment.

USE ORDER BLANK—Use one of our regular order blanks when possible. Print your name plainly and state in each order when, where and how to ship. Write letters on a separate sheet of paper.

HOW TO SEND MONEY—By check, express money order, post office money order, bank draft or cash enclosed in registered letter.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS—For small packages we recommend Parcel Post, as it is the safest, quickest and most economical method of shipment. If you reside on a rural route, the package will be delivered to your door. The size of package is limited to 100 inches combined length and circumference. The weight is limited to 70 pounds to point within first, second, or third zones, or within 300 miles of Yalesville. To points farther away, the limit is 50 pounds. As it is impossible to accurately estimate the weight, C. O. D. method is most satisfactory, as you only pay actual cost.

TRANSPORTATION CONDITIONS—All goods are sold F. O. B. point of shipment, and travel at the purchaser's risk and expense.

GUARANTEE —Prices do not include any guarantee of growth. The successful growth of a tree or plant is dependent upon many vital conditions over which the nurseryman has no control, such as the planting, cultivation and maintenance, the weather, the soil, the rainfall, etc. Consequently, we *cannot guarantee successful growth*.

CLAIMS—If there are any claims, they must be made on receipt of goods. Any errors of ours will be promptly and satisfactorily adjusted. *Claims made after ten days from receipt of goods cannot be considered.* We ship only best grades of stock and use great care in packing. Our prices do not allow for replacement of plants that die. However, to meet the customer half way, we will replace material at *one-half price*. *We can make no exceptions to this rule.*

NON-WARRANTY—(1) If any nursery stock shall prove untrue to the label under which it is sold, provided notice and proper proof thereof are furnished by the purchaser to the seller, the seller shall, at the option of the purchaser, either refill that portion of the order, which was mislabeled, by another delivery of stock, or refund the purchase price; but in any case, we are not to be held responsible for a sum greater than the original selling price of such stock. (2) All sales or agreements of sale are made subject to shortage of nursery stock, fire, frost, floods, drought, or other causes beyond the control of the seller.

INSPECTION—Our nurseries have been thoroughly inspected and found apparently free from injurious insects and diseases.

GRADES—We grade our fruit trees primarily by caliper, height being only approximate, and this places many of our trees in the second grade which might be sold as first grade by those who grade only by height. We consider that good stock, well graded by caliper, will give more satisfaction year after year than when graded by height.

QUANTITY DISCOUNTS—It costs us less per plant to dig a large order and prepare it for shipment than a small order, and we are glad to pass this saving on to our customers. Therefore, we will allow 10% discount on lots of 5 to 50 plants of a single variety and size, and 20% discount on 50 or more plants of a single variety and size, unless special quantity rates have been quoted. In view of the high quality of Barnes Bros. stock, and the care with which it is handled, *we cannot deviate from these quotations.* Discounts on 300 or more of a single variety quoted on request.

Our nursery is located on the Boston Post Road, Route 5, three miles south of Meriden, two miles north of Wallingford. Buses of the New England Transportation Company pass our office, leaving the Hartford R. R. Station from the north and New Haven R. R. Station from the south every hour on the hour. Anyone coming from the south may take a bus at New Haven or Wallingford, and from the north at Hartford or Meriden. The local bus line between Wallingford and Meriden is about 15 minutes walk from our office.

THE BARNES BROS. NURSERY CO., YALESVILLE, CONN.



The Original
BARNES BROS. NURSERY
Established 1890